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'Straight, unmistakable frontiers which would cut right through every animosity, however cherished.'

## Galbraith Reshapes World's Problems

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 3 (NYT).—John Kenneth Galbraith, former U.S. ambassador and noted economist, accepted the Nobel Prize in a formal ceremony here today with the proposal of the "North Dakota Plan" for solving all international problems.

Smother-faced, he declared that all borders should be redrawn to the shape and size of North Dakota, thus providing "straight, unmistakable frontiers which would cut right through every animosity, however cherished." His plan, he pointed out, would remove great-power rivalry by liquidating the great powers and reduce at least the "moral dimension of the arms race by the only possible means of reducing navies—the elimination of coastal borders.

The prize—Nobel, not Nobel—was presented to Mr. Galbraith by APEIA—the Association for the Promotion of Humor in International Affairs—and although the reluctance he professed in accepting the honor was unnoticeable, he noted that the last year was one in which "nothing could be said that is half as funny as international affairs have been."

For example, there have been the solemn assurances in the Middle East that "the certainties of war are much safer than the uncertainties of peace," the development of "Ethiopia into a workers' paradise" and of "Somalia, last year's workers' paradise, into a bastion of liberty and free enterprise. Somalia: troops inside Ethiopia," he continued, "are now the victims of Soviet and Cuban imperialism."

APEIA, an organization

founded by three Americans in Paris, is dedicated to the proposition that "humor must be taken seriously" and that it is one of the "basic human needs." About 600 members and guests, diplomats, officials and businessmen, attended the luncheon award presentation but despite their society's motto they failed to maintain an earnest mien.

Sir Eric Roll, former British minister and economist, introduced Mr. Galbraith with the suggestion that the prize-winner had devoted himself to the "dismal science" in self-defense against his wit. When he was presented with the award, a handsome bronze bust of himself, Mr. Galbraith said that "many people in the world would have thought that one was enough. I'm clearly not among that limited and rather churlish group."

His "North Dakota Plan," he said, was appropriately unveiled in Paris because it centered on a name of evocative significance for France, "Bismarck." Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, and he feigned tottering over to a conveniently placed map of the state's rectilinear geography to point to the model for a new world order.

Even before that, however, Mr. Galbraith said that one of the more serious international questions had already been disposed of. "People used to come to our place in Gstaad," he said, "and ask me 'Ken, what's going to happen to the dollar?' Now they don't come any more. It's happened."



John Kenneth Galbraith



NORTH DAKOTA

Is this the shape of the future?

In addition to the Nobel Prize, APEIA awarded its annual Ig Nobel Prize to Sen. William Proxmire "for his brilliant fantasy about Americans abroad," a reference to the senator's tax proposal for removing exemptions for "unimpaired, high-living" U.S. residents overseas. "Our undermilk agent" acting as Sen. Proxmire's proxy, accepted the award, a pair of marble-mounted clay feet, to be forwarded to Washington.

The founders of APEIA are Alfred E. Davidson, an international lawyer, John Fobes, retired deputy director-general of UNESCO, and Richard Moore, an international lawyer. Last year's prize went to C. Northcote Parkinson, who propounded Parkinson's Law.

## Number of Hurdles Still Seen

# Smith, 3 Black Leaders Sign Accord on End of White Rule

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 3 (WP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith today signed a historic agreement with three moderate black leaders that will end nearly 90 years of all-white rule in this breakaway former British colony and pave the way for the establishment of a fully black-run government at the end of this year.

The complicated six-page accord, reached after three months of hard negotiation, provides for Mr. Smith to remain as Prime Minister while creating a new multiracial interim government led by a four-member executive council, including the three black leaders. Decisions are to be made by consensus, assuring both sides of a blocking power.

In addition, there is to be a ministerial council that will have an equal number of black and white ministers.

The agreement effectively spells the end of white rule in Rhodesia but insures that the 286,000 whites will continue to play a dominant role in both the interim government and the writing of a new constitution for Zimbabwe, the name this country will assume.

●Zambia hints to U.S. and Britain that it could need Soviet help Page 2.

tion at a press conference after the signing ceremony that anybody who wishes to come back and work peacefully to produce a new constitution for Rhodesia is entitled to do so, provided they forgo terrorism.

But he said the interim government would go on fighting if the Patriotic Front did. "Remember, they will be fighting against a majority government in this country," he remarked. "I just don't believe that they will receive the support of Rhodesians."

The other main functions of the transitional government, according

to the agreement, include consideration of the release of political detainees, the removal of racial discrimination laws, the organization of "free and democratic elections" and the drafting of a new constitution.

The agreement also embodies "certain fundamental principles" for a constitution agreed upon by the four leaders 18 days ago. These include majority rule based on universal adult suffrage, a 100-member parliament with 28 seats reserved for the whites, and various safeguards for the white minority such as an independent

judiciary and a justiciable bill of rights.

The brief signing ceremony was held in a packed side room of the red brick mansion where the negotiations have been taking place. It formerly was the residence of the governor of Southern Rhodesia, the name of the country before the whites declared unilateral independence from Britain in November, 1965.

The agreement was signed on the black side by Bishop Muzorewa, Mr. Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, who leads the Zimbabwe United People's Or-

ganization, a grouping of traditional tribal elements.

After the ceremony, Chief Chirau told a crowd of reporters gathered on the mansion front lawn that "today we have not what the people of this country have wanted for many years."

Bishop Muzorewa, who left almost immediately for a meeting in London with British officials, made an impassioned plea for Western recognition of the interim government, particularly by Britain.

"They must recognize us. This

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The agreement that will lead to black majority rule in an independent Zimbabwe being signed in Salisbury. From left: Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Prime Minister Ian Smith, Chief Jeremiah Chirau and Ndabingi Sithole.

## Crew Nears Endurance Record

# Soyuz-28 Docks With Spacelab

MOSCOW, March 3 (UPI).—The Soyuz-28 cosmonauts docked with the Salyut-6 space lab today, bringing a last-minute psychological boost to two fellow cosmonauts trying to break the U.S. manned spaceflight endurance record.

Soyuz-28, with its crew of Czechoslovak Capt. Vladimír Remek and Russian Col. Alexei Gubarev, linked up with the space lab at 8:10 p.m. Moscow radio reported.

The pair brought mail for Salyut cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko and Georgi

Grechko. They have less than a day to go to break the endurance record of 84 days set in 1974 by U.S. astronauts aboard Skylab-4.

Lt. Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko were launched into space Dec. 10 and were scheduled to equal the 1974 endurance record at 03:36 GMT tomorrow.

Western experts said that the arrival of the Soyuz-28 crew was designed in part as a psychological boost to the space lab crew and could help them stretch their stay in space to 100 days.

The Soyuz-28 crew was slightly

delayed in entering the main hatch of Salyut-6 after the docking. Mr. Grechko remarked, "When you are waiting for guests, they are always late, even if just a little bit."

Mr. Grechko, whose grinning face on Soviet television has been a symbol of the enthusiasm of the Salyut-6 crew, hugged and kissed the new arrivals as they floated through the hatch from their Soyuz-28 capsule.

Second Docking

The Soyuz-28-Salyut-6 linkup was the second manned docking this year.

On Jan. 11, Soyuz-37 docked with the orbiting lab and its cosmonauts spent five days aboard helping Lt. Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko with experiments. On Jan. 23, the unmanned Progress-1 robot supply capsule linked up with Salyut to replenish the lab's stock of fuel, water and oxygen.

The flight of Capt. Remek, the 29-year-old son of Czech Vice-Minister of Defense Josef Remek, marked the first time that someone other than a Russian or an American had flown in space.

He recently completed training with a class that included East Germans and Poles. The Soviet authorities said that his fellow graduates would participate in other space flights later in the year.

The Soyuz-28 mission will be brief, according to Tass, and Capt. Remek and Col. Gubarev will return to earth within a few days.

The record came after three abortive attempts by Mr. Smith in the last four years to negotiate an internal settlement directly with Rhodesia's black nationalist leaders. Two of these attempts involved two of the blacks involved in the present negotiations, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, and the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, head of his own African National Council.

However, the agreement reached here today still faces a number of big hurdles, and the whole plan as devised by the four leaders could be upset by any number of future events such as its rejection by the present white-dominated Parliament or its failure to gain the broad backing of the African population.

In addition, there is the steadily worsening guerrilla war being waged by Patriotic Front, which has rejected the entire plan as "the biggest sellout in African history" and vowed to fight on to total military victory.

Thus, probably the most difficult task immediately facing the new interim government will be trying to arrange a cease-fire and convince the 15,000 to 20,000 guerrillas to accept its authority.

Black Support Claimed

While the three black leaders predicted today that the "overwhelming majority" of the guerrillas would back their internal settlement package, there remains considerable doubt among outside observers here that this was the case.

Mr. Smith reiterated his posi-

## French Polls Show Left Still in Lead

PARIS, March 3 (Reuters).—The opposition Socialist and Communist parties are holding their lead in the French election campaign, according to opinion polls in leading newspapers today.

However, the opposition parties are still unable to agree on joining forces for the decisive final round of voting on March 19. The first round of voting will be on March 12.

A poll in the newspaper Le Figaro gave the left 51 per cent of the vote against 45 per cent for the combined parties of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's center-right coalition.

Another Paris newspaper, L'Aurore, published a poll showing 50 per cent backing the left and 47 per cent supporting the government parties.

## 1st Test Since Race Issue

# Tory Wins By-Election in Ilford

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 3 (NYT).—The Conservatives yesterday won an important by-election at Ilford-North, but not by as wide a margin as some observers had predicted.

Vivian Bendall, a 39-year-old real-estate assessor, defeated his main rival, Tessa Jowell, the Labor party nominee, by more than 5,000 votes, 22,548 to 17,501. The result represented a swing to the Conservatives of about 7 per cent since October, 1974—enough to give them a solid majority in the House of Commons, if repeated in a general election. But it was the second smallest shift from the government in the 17 by-elections held during this Parliament.

John Freeman, the Liberal candidate, finished third with 2,126 votes, losing out to John Hughes of the neo-Nazi National Front by only 122 votes. Mr. Hughes received 2,248 votes. Tom Dromey, a maverick Conservative who represented Ilford in Parliament

for 20 years, failed in his attempt to split the Tory support and elect Mrs. Jowell. He polled only 671 votes.

The voting at Ilford, a well-kept bedroom community on the northeastern outskirts of London,

had been more heavily publicized than any by-election in the last five years. It was the first test of strength since Margaret Thatcher, the Tory leader, rekindled racial debate in this country with a promise to limit immigration.

Timing of Elections

A surprise victory by Mrs. Jowell, many politicians had said, might well have prompted Prime Minister James Callaghan to call a general election for this spring in the hope that the tide was running in his direction.

A landslide victory for Mr. Bendall might have prompted the Prime Minister to wait until just before his constitutional mandate runs out in the spring of next year, on the theory that he had no prospect of winning if he went to the country any sooner.

As things worked out, British commentators said this morning, the prospects remain what they were before the election: That Mr. Callaghan is likely, although not certain, to choose this fall.

It was not entirely clear what impact the national debate over immigration policy had had in the constituency. Only about 3,000 nonwhites live in Ilford-North. Although newspapers emphasized the race issue, both Mr. Bendall and Mrs. Jowell spent most of their time on voters' doorsteps discussing jobs, taxes and prices.



Vivian Bendall

## Atherton Shuttle in Jordan; Hussein U.S. Trip Expected

AMMAN, March 3 (UPI).—The flagging U.S. peace shuttle in the Middle East moved to Jordan today amid reports that King Hussein plans to visit Washington for a meeting with President Carter late this month.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton Jr.—at an apparent dead end in efforts to get Egypt and Israel back to the negotiating table—traveled from Jerusalem to Amman and was to meet King Hussein tomorrow.

King Hussein returned today from a private visit to London. Jordanian officials privately said that Mr. Atherton had virtually no chance of persuading the King to join Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative with Israel.

The officials said King Hussein would remain uninvolved until Israel gave a concrete commitment to total withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and self-determination for the Palestinians. Mr. Sadat's key negotiating demands.

"preliminary." But the Jordanian political sources said the visit was a virtual certainty.

King Hussein has visited the United States frequently, and his trip to Washington now would be timely in view of U.S. emphasis on bringing Jordan—and eventually hard-line Syria—into the peace process in an effort to break the negotiating deadlock.

The leading Amman newspaper, Al Rai, today revived a proposal by United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for widened peace talks that would include Jordan and Syria at UN Headquarters in New York.

The newspaper, usually reflecting the King's views, usually reflected the U.S. position.

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## U.S. Fishing Limit Is a Year Old, But Fishermen Aren't Celebrating

By Michael Knight

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 3 (NYT).—The 200-mile limit designed to protect U.S. fishermen from the competition of mechanized foreign fishing fleets was one year old but no one here celebrated.

Instead, there were angry mutterings on the boats and in the waterfront bars about betrayal and economic ruin, of fishermen's strikes and port blockades. There have been widespread defiance of the new law and fratricidal conflict between those who obeyed it and those who did not.

"Nobody is saying happy anniversary," said William Gordon, regional director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, which has fined 90 boat captains up to \$132,000 for violations of the new law's conservation provisions. His agency is prepared to enforce additional stiff new regulations banning the taking of cod until the end of the month, closing the prime Georges Bank baddock grounds for three

months and sharply restricting the number of flounder that may be caught for the rest of the year.

Fishermen Are Angry

Despite official pronouncements of success, the departure of the foreign fleets, increased catches and a prosperity unknown here in a generation or more in which deckhands bring home \$25,000 a year, the fishermen are angry.

"We looked forward to the 200-mile limit law and thought it would save us and the fish from the slaughter that was going on," said Robert Rose, captain of the 120-foot Judith Lee Rose, the biggest dragger in Gloucester's 100-boat fleet. "We thought we were saved, but nobody told us about all these conservation provisions in the bill. A fisherman's life is out there past the breakwater. What do we know about bills and laws and Congress?"

The 200-mile limit was enacted after a decade in which fleets owned by foreign governments and using scout helicopters, teams of trawlers and large factory pro-

## Foreign Fleets Have Departed But Conservation Laws Stir Anger

cessing ships depleted the fish populations by methodically working a given area until all signs of life were gone and then moving on to repeat the process.

Americans Outfished

The Americans, working alone and on small wooden boats, were outfished beyond the old 12-mile limit and could not compete even in Gloucester, where the on-shore processing plants began importing cheaper frozen fish caught by the foreign fleets.

But, unknown to many of the fishermen, the bill also contained strict provisions designed to allow the fish populations to regenerate. Studies showed that haddock, for example, had declined to only 2 per cent of the number found a decade ago.

"For commercial purposes, the fish is extinct," said Rep. Gerry Studds, the Massachusetts Dem-

ocrat who was the author of the bill. Even the cod, which first drew fishermen to the Georges Bank in the 1400s, is endangered now.

In defending the quotas, he said, "They were set to help the fishermen adjust, by not hitting them too hard too fast. The fishermen who is unhappy over quotas is not as unhappy as the fisherman who wakes up tomorrow and finds no fish out there. Overall, it's been a big success, and many fishermen have done very well."

Figures Are Disputed

The restrictions seem senseless to many of the fishermen, who dispute the biologists' figures and say that now that the foreign fleets are gone there are more fish than at any time in decades. "I never seen so many fish in my life," said Wm. Ciaramitaro,

skipper of the Vito C, as he supervised the unloading of 280,000 pounds of cod, flounder, haddock and halibut. "There were so many they broke my net, and the same thing happened to the Maria V and the John and Lucia 3d. We caught 75,000 pounds in one day."

Mr. Ciaramitaro put his new 97-foot steel dragger into the water five months ago with the help of a \$1-million government loan, one of 100 boats added to the New Bedford fleet since the 200-mile limit went into effect. What would he do if the fisheries were closed down for months at a time? "I give it back to the government," he said bitterly.

In the initial enthusiasm over the new law, 20 new boats were added to the New Bedford fleet alone, creating 800 new jobs in the region's major fishing port. The restrictions, however, mean that the available quotas must be divided among that many more boats. Some boat captains fear that they will go bankrupt unless they can find a way around the quotas.

Last year, the Fisheries Service and the Coast Guard enforced the quotas with spot checks, a system that allowed some captains to evade the rules and make a profit while others obeyed the rules and suffered. Relations among the fishermen grew tense, and there were reports that some informed on others.

"It was brother against brother and pretty intense," said Mr. Rose, who is facing a \$25,000 fine. "Everybody is in favor of conservation, but there has to be a way to make it work economically and let us survive."

The New England Fishery Management Act, a quasi-governmental body, got around the quota problem in November, when the year's quota for three major commercial species had already been filled, by borrowing from this year's quota. But by the last week of December, it ordered a complete shutdown until New Year's Day, an action that drove up fish prices in Boston by 40 per cent.

Much Closer

On a television program, David Owen, the foreign secretary, said he thought the outcome would have been much closer had the immigration question not come to the fore recently.

Mrs. Thatcher was plainly jubilant, asserting that "the people backed us and sacked Labor."

Shortly before Mrs. Thatcher's statement on immigration, national opinion polls showed the major parties in a dead heat. Afterward, one of them gave the Tories a lead of 12 percentage points. And that was precisely what Mr. Bendall achieved in Ilford-North, defeating Mrs. Jowell by 50 per cent to 38.

Almost without exception, by-elections produce anti-government swings larger than those in general elections that follow them.



## Before \$2.9-Million Payment

## Iranian's Role in Firm Reported Known at Bell

By Nicholas Gage

TEHRAN, March 3 (NYT).—A former Iranian official who once promoted Bell Helicopter interests here has said that, a decade ago, he had told three Bell executives that the chief of Iran's Air Force had a secret interest in Air Taxi, a company to which Bell paid \$2.9 million when Bell

won a lucrative contract from the Iranian government. Suggestion that the payment was improper have delayed the confirmation of William Miller as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and have led to a formal Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Bell's parent company, Textron Inc., which Mr. Miller headed. Mr. Miller's

nomination was overwhelmingly approved by the Senate today. Hassan Safavi, 66, a lawyer and economist who has served in several Iranian government posts, said in an interview that he told three Bell executives when they came here in 1967 that Gen. Mohammed Khatami maintained a hidden interest in Air Taxi even though the Shah had instructed government officials to end all business involvement.

Mr. Safavi said nothing in the interview, however, that challenged or contradicted Mr. Miller's repeated testimony that he personally did not have knowledge of any ownership interest by the late Gen. Khatami.

## Sole Agent

Mr. Safavi said the three executives—J.H. Orpen, Richard Pierret and George Kling—went to see Gen. Khatami and that, when they returned to the United States, Bell appointed Air Taxi as its sole agent in Iran.

"When I heard about that, I went to Gen. Khatami—he was my friend—and complained because I had spent quite a bit of my own money to promote the sale for Bell," Mr. Safavi said. "He told me not to worry, that he would pay me something from his share. Four years ago he gave me an amount, enough to cover my losses, and he arranged for me to serve as a consultant for Air Taxi."

Bell Helicopter, a subsidiary of Textron, paid Air Taxi \$2.9 million in 1973 as about the time Bell received a \$80-million contract to deliver 499 helicopters to the Iranian Army.

Mr. Safavi's statement in the interview is the first assertion from anyone in Iran with direct knowledge that Gen. Khatami was a secret owner of Air Taxi and that some Bell executives were aware of it when they made the \$2.9-million payment to Air Taxi.

Mr. Miller, Textron's chairman, said in his testimony before the Senate Banking Committee that the payment to Air Taxi represented straight-forward compensation for past services and the settlement of any future claims. He has steadfastly maintained that he had no knowledge of any relationship between Air Taxi and Gen. Khatami, a brother-in-law of the Shah. Gen. Khatami died in a glider accident in 1975.

## Beria Plane Accident

MADRID, March 3 (UPI).—An Iberia Airlines plane, a Boeing 720, added off the runway broke off when it landed at Santiago de Compostela in northern Spain on a flight from Geneva and Madrid, an airline spokesman said. About 50 persons were reported hurt.

## Secret Shipments Made

Chinese Arms Aid Cambodia in Border War

With a range of 17 miles, the Vietnamese claim that such guns have been shelling the provincial capital of Tay Ninh City. More important, however, has been the arrival of anti-tank rockets which would seriously imperil any renewed thrust by Vietnamese tanks into Cambodia. The Chinese army shipment contained 37-mm, 75-mm and 82-mm recoilless rifles—all of which fire rockets capable of stopping the Soviet tanks used by Vietnam. All are also light weapons suited to Cambodia's guerrilla-style army. In addition, the Chinese sent quantities of carriage-mounted 130-mm mortars, a mobile weapon with a heavy shell that would be devastating against truck convoys.

Significant Punch

While these weapons do not match the sophistication of the Vietnamese inventory, they add significant punch to the small Cambodian units which proved tough in wearing down the Vietnamese invasion in December. "You can look for a different kind of situation if the Vietnamese decide to go in again," said a military analyst. It is possible that this is what Cambodia is attempting to provoke. There is no doubt on the part of outside observers that

These sources discounted stories last month of a military buildup by Vietnam. The Vietnamese border army remains at about 60,000 men and no new units have been detected, although replacements for casualties have been made and routine resupply is taking place.

Diplomatic envoys still consider the border war extremely sensitive and fear that the Vietnamese might feel compelled to risk another major attack despite China's support for Cambodia.

The Chinese ship carrying arms arrived in Sihanoukville about Feb. 1, authoritative sources said. Some of the weapons went almost directly from dockside to the four Cambodian divisions, each numbering about 3,000 men, operating along the Vietnam border.

Chinese Shipments

The Chinese have been shipping small arms and light ammunition through Sihanoukville for almost three years. This is the first shipment known to include new types of military hardware, possibly 130-mm guns



IN NO MAN'S LAND—Hungry children from the indigenous community of Monimbo receiving donated food after two weeks of fighting with the national guard have cut off the regular food supply to the area.

## Nicaragua Violence Goes On; Air Strafing Is Said to Kill 22

MANAGUA, March 3.—Violence between civilians and government forces continued to erupt last night and today in several Nicaraguan communities.

The Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission, a private group, charged that an Indian district in one of the troubled towns had been strafed by government planes and helicopters earlier this week and at least 22 persons were killed. The government acknowledged that 45 persons have died in two months of upheaval.

The latest clash occurred before dawn today in Jinotepe, 30 miles south of this capital, as rights demonstrators battled armed civilians believed to be part of military forces controlled by the government.

In addition, anti-government demonstrators in Leon, 55 miles to the northwest, set fire to the home of a nephew of the economy minister in the regime of President Anastasio Somoza, whose family has ruled this small, impoverished nation for more than 40 years.

The Nicaraguan National Guard warned yesterday that it would storm a Leon suburb, Subdiva, if rebel Indians there did not, within 24 hours, lay down their arms—machetes, clubs and homemade bombs.

There were unofficial reports

of mass arrests in Leon, a city of 35,000, where students said that 16 of their classmates were missing after the disturbances. Women's groups claimed that 37 persons have vanished there.

The Red Cross reported that at least 15 persons were wounded in the Leon area's clashes yesterday and today. Violence has marked demonstrations since an anti-Somoza crusading editor, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, was assassinated by unidentified gunmen early this year.

"Complete Change"

"Only a complete change in the government can end the wave of blood and violence destroying Nicaragua," said the Rev. Jose Maria Poccheco, a Roman Catholic priest and director of a school in the town of Masaya, where the strafing fatal to 22 was said to have occurred Monday.

"Many people do not want to return to their homes," he said. "They are afraid they will be arrested or shot. They have no food. They must have help."

Citizens of Montalvo, a slum in Masaya—which is between here and Leon—erected barricades and took shelter when fighting broke out yesterday. Most of the fighting yesterday was in poor neighborhoods of Masaya and Leon. Residents feared troops of the national guard, Nicaragua's army, with homemade bombs and hunting weapons.

Leaders of factions opposed to Gen. Somoza said the death toll is much higher than the official government figures. They have demanded his resignation.

Samir Mohammed Qader, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 26, were charged with premeditated murder.

No date for the trial by an assize court was set, but the prosecution indicated that it would ask that it be held later this month. The next session of the Nicosia assizes is not until May 8.

The two Arabs are accused of assassinating Mr. Sebel, chief editor of Cairo's Al-Ahram newspaper, in the Nicosia Hilton Hotel's lobby. His death and the gunmen's seizure of hostages touched off the Feb. 19 gunbattle at Larncan Airport, between Egyptian commandos and Greek-Cypriot National Guardsmen.

## If Rhodesia Conflict Expands

## Zambia Hints It Could Need Moscow Help

By John F. Burns

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 3 (NYT).—Zambia, one of the most pro-Western black African states, has begun warning that it may be forced to seek military assistance from the Soviet bloc if events in Rhodesia turn this relatively peaceful nation into a battleground in the Rhodesian war.

In discussions with diplomats and journalists, officials close to President Kenneth Kaunda have set forth a scenario in which Zambia, facing intensified Rhodesian strikes against black guerrilla bases along the Zambian side of the frontier, turns to the countries backing the guerrillas—primarily the Soviet Union and China—for aid in defending itself.

Western diplomats here caution that the warning may be a Zambian tactic to increase pressure on Britain and the United States, which have been caught in a quandary by the constitutional sword that Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders have reached in Salisbury, Zambia, along with other "front-line" African states, has opposed the agreement and pledged to back black guerrillas who seek to disrupt it.

## Zambian Warning

In effect, diplomats say, Zambia is telling London and Washington that if they accept the Salisbury agreement, this country will be forced to abandon the pro-Western stance it has followed since gaining its independence in 1963 and fall in line with its neighbors to the east and west, Mozambique and Angola, whose Marxist governments have close relationships with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kaunda, who follows a moderately socialist policy that he calls humanism, is known to harbor strong anxieties about the Soviet role in the region, and to question whether his country could resist pressures to adopt more radical economic and social policies if it forged defense links with Moscow.

## Somalia Embargo Unchanged

## U.S. Reaffirms Kenya Policy

## Of Arms and Financial Help

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—The United States will continue sending arms and financial assistance to Kenya, but will maintain its strict arms embargo on Somalia.

The arms policy is part of the U.S. attempt to contain the war in the Ogaden Desert in the Horn of Africa, President Carter also issued a public warning yesterday to the Soviet Union that involvement in the war on the Ethiopian side could jeopardize ratification of an eventual U.S.-Soviet strategic arms agreement.

After a meeting yesterday between Mr. Carter and Kenya's Vice President Daniel Arap Moi, the White House issued a statement saying, "President Carter reaffirmed the U.S. government's long-standing policy of close support for Kenya and assured the Kenyans the United States will continue to supply . . . economic and military assistance."

This year, the United States is sending Kenya \$10 million for the purchase of F-5 fighters.

Mr. Carter also told Mr. Arap Moi that the beginning of their talks at the White House "were given a firm commitment from President Hafeez Muhammad (of Ethiopia) and the Soviets as well, not to cross the Somali border, which could threaten to continue the conflict and possibly extend it into areas like your own."

"We've had indirect conversations with President [Mohammed] Barre [of Somalia]," Mr. Carter said. "We've asked him to withdraw from the occupied territories and to preserve the territorial integrity of your own borders and Ethiopia in the future."

State Department officials reiterated that the United States will send no arms to Somalia or Ethiopia until the fighting has stopped in the Ogaden.

In a broadcast yesterday, the Somali government accused Kenya of trying to prevent countries such as the United States from helping Somalia "when it is going through a difficult period."

U.S. is Criticized

ROME, March 3 (AP).—Somali Foreign Minister Abdurrahman Giama Barre today assailed the United States here for giving his country "only sterile and vague words" while supplying weapons to Ethiopia. He also said Somalia "regrets" anyone who works to bring it close to the Soviet Union.

Dayan Proposal

TEL AVIV, March 3 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan proposed today that Israel should unilaterally implement parts of its peace plan granting administrative self-rule to the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip even if the peace negotiations remain stalled.

Mr. Dayan spoke at a closed meeting of his political supporters who organized a forum for social and political discussion.

Atherton to Be Named

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—President Carter announced today that he will nominate Mr. Atherton as an ambassador at large.

Mr. Atherton has been assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs since 1974.

To succeed Mr. Atherton as assistant secretary, Mr. Carter said he would nominate Harold Saunders, who currently directs the department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

Carter to Visit Carrier

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—President Carter will spend March 17 inspecting the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Enterprise off the Georgia coast. He also will speak at a St. Patrick's Day dinner in Savannah the same day before going to St. Simon's Island for a three-day holiday.

Request by Danish Line

BRUSSELS, March 3 (UPI).—Stirling Airways, a Danish charter airline seeking to bring the Skytrain concept to the Continent, asked the Common Market today to end a monopoly held by the Scandinavian Airlines System.

CAB Approves Cheap Fares

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board today approved "super-saver" fares for 15 airlines, opening most domestic routes to discounts of up to 45 per cent on regular fares.

## PLO Reported About to Seek Reconciliation With Jordan

BEIRUT, March 3 (NYT).—The Palestine Liberation Organization is reportedly sending a high-level delegation to Jordan soon to resume contacts with the government of King Hussein.

This reported attempt to improve PLO-Jordanian relations, which have been bad since Palestinian guerrillas were expelled from Jordan in 1970-71, appears to be a move to isolate President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

The PLO is a member of the "confrontation front" formed by Syria and four other Arab countries that oppose Mr. Sadat's peace initiative with Israel. Jordan has "taken" a "neutral stand on these efforts."

In addition, the PLO is deeply concerned over Mr. Sadat's abolition of the privileges of the 70,000 or more Palestinians living in Egypt, and it fears that many Palestinians may be deported. The Egyptian move against the Palestinians followed the assassination of a leading Cairo newspaper editor in Cyprus and the deaths of commandos sent to free captives from a plane hijacked by the alleged assassins.

Sources said the delegation to Amman would be led by the head of the political department, Farouk Kaddoumi.

The PLO would not officially confirm or deny the reports on the move to improve PLO-Jordanian relations, but PLO sources said the move was well-founded.

There is, however, a debate inside the PLO on the question of renewing relations with Jordan. A PLO leader, Abdel Jawad Saleh, denounced the proposals for dialogue with Jordan. He said that Jordan should be urged to join the "confrontation front."

In Damascus, a PLO official denied today that it planned to hold "reconciliation talks" with the government in Jordan, the Associated Press said.

"These are rumors and sheer nonsense," said Khalid Fahoum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, the PLO's executive movement's parliament in exile. "This matter has never been discussed at PLO meetings."

The semi-official Jordanian newspaper Al Rai said last night that the PLO delegation, which will include Zuhair Mohsen, chief of the military department, was expected in Amman this weekend. A PLO source said a renewal of the dialogue with King Hussein would be "of capital importance."

One indication of a possible rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan was the sharp Jordanian press criticism yesterday of Mr. Sadat's anti-Palestinian drive.

Leading Amman daily, Al-Dustour, urged Mr. Sadat to end his "unjustifiable attack" on the Palestinians.

Palestinians Reported Freed

BEIRUT, March 3 (UPI).—Jordan has released a number of Palestinian political prisoners, the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said today.

"Some have been released, but we have no way of knowing how many," said a PFLP spokesman in Beirut. There was no immediate official confirmation from the Jordanian government.

France to Defy EEC Rise in Produce Rates

PARIS, March 3 (UPI).—France will defy a European Economic Community ruling raising monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) to 23 per cent and will apply the present rate of 21.5 per cent when the ruling comes into effect Monday, an Agriculture Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the decision applies to both exports and imports.

French customs services have been instructed to bar entry of foreign produce subsidized at the new rate, the spokesman said. MCAs are a means by which the nine EEC member states subsidize their agricultural produce.

The French decision will be discussed at a meeting of agriculture ministers in Brussels on Monday, the spokesman said.

France, claiming that higher MCAs would make its producers less competitive, had requested that introduction of the higher level be postponed at least until after National Assembly elections March 12-19. French authorities believe that the franc's fall in value is due to speculation and uncertainty over the elections.

Mirage Crash Kills Pilot

NANCY, France, March 3 (Reuters).—A French Air Force Mirage fighter plane crashed on a training mission near here yesterday and its pilot was killed, military authorities said.

## Pact Signed In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

is no longer UDI," he said, referring to the whites' unilateral declaration of independence, which neither Britain nor any other nation, including South Africa, has ever accepted as legal.

## May Go to UN

He said he was still uncertain whether he would go before the United Nations Security Council debate on the whole Rhodesian issue, scheduled for next week. But he said that if he was asked to address the council "I will speak like I have never spoken before."

The white minority government here is counting heavily on the three black leaders to sell the agreement both to the Western powers, notably Britain and the United States, and to international bodies like the UN and the Organization of African Unity.

Both Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Sibhohle are planning trips to Washington for this purpose. There is a strong possibility that Bishop Muzorewa will travel from London directly to the U.S. capital next week.

At the joint news conference shortly after the signing ceremony, Mr. Smith described the interim government as "a kind of halfway stage" to the final step, which would come only when the new constitution is passed through the present white-controlled Parliament.

While describing the transition period as a "delicate" phase in this process, he said he did not believe he would have to reassume full powers provided "everybody resolves themselves to doing their utmost."

Bishop Muzorewa is expected to discuss at a meeting Monday with British Foreign Secretary David Owen whether Britain would be prepared to give de facto recognition to the interim government if a referendum were held on the agreement.

## Turkish, Greek Chiefs To Meet Next Week

ANKARA, March 3 (UPI).—Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit will meet Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis in Montreux, Switzerland, next week to discuss their differences on the Cyprus, Aegean Sea oil and gas disputes, the foreign ministry said today.

Turkish officials said that Mr. Ecevit, accompanied by a top-level diplomatic team, would leave for Switzerland on Thursday. His talks with Mr. Karamanlis would be held next Friday and Saturday, they said.

## 6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

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# U.S. Corporate Funding Units Are Key Campaign Source

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—Corporate political action committees—groups that openly collect political campaign money within a company from executives and other white-collar employees—have become the fastest growing phenomenon on the political money scene.

Just more than two years ago, when company fund-raising was in a legal gray area, there were 139 open corporate political action committees, or PACs, according to Federal Election Commission officials.

Today, after the blessing of the FEC in 1975 and the 1976 federal election law, there are 538 and the number is growing.

"It took us a long time to catch up with the unions," said a Washington-based company recently.

Since most companies did not start their fund-raising until late 1976, it is difficult to determine just how much money these corporate groups will raise and distribute this election year.

An FEC report released earlier this month shows that last year the corporate PACs raised \$3.6 million and labor organization committees raised \$7.2 million. Trade association and professional membership organizations, such as those for doctors (which often parallel corporate interests), topped the field with \$8.1 million.

Thus, despite the fears raised by some Democratic legislators and self-styled reform groups, such as Common Cause, the corporate groups still have a way to go before they take over the political financing.

## Fertile Field

Professional fund-raisers, however, consider the corporate area as the most fertile field of campaign money to develop in recent times.

Although many companies are starting up groups, some major corporations are just bringing their longtime operations out of the closet.

For example, Chrysler, General Motors and Ford have maintained informal campaign fund-raising programs for years.

Federal law forbids a corporation from using its funds as political contributions. The recent changes in the law and FEC rulings, however, permit companies to pay for in-house solicitations and maintain committees to disburse the money.

## Checks Pooled

In the past, top executives often pooled their checks and delivered them in one envelope to a candidate or political party.

Thus, a 1972 list of contributors to the Nixon re-election campaign notes \$123,844 from "employees of Chrysler" and \$851,012 from "employees of GM Corp."

In 1976, an open Chrysler non-partisan political support committee was established and filed with the FEC. Instead of a one-year letter from the Chrysler board chairman to executives, there is a regular solicitation, collection of donations and distribution of contributions to members of Congress selected by a board of trustees.

## Japan Hunting Kills 11

TOKYO, March 3 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were killed and 128 injured in shooting accidents during Japan's three-month wild boar hunting season that ended last month, police said today.



Sen. Donald Riegle Jr.

The candidate recipients come from a list supplied by Chrysler's Washington office which, according to a company official, notes "plant city congressmen," as well as "members of committees on which we have some involvement and congressmen with whom we have dealings."

Chrysler also publishes an annual list of what it raised and to whom the money went. "It showed we had 80-per-cent winners," the official said, "and that's the first time executives knew what happened to their money."

Last year the largest Chrysler donation was \$1,000 to Sen. Donald Riegle Jr., D-Mich., who was elected in 1976 but needed money to pay off his deficit.

Sen. Riegle also changed his

position on the need for airbags as a car-safety device. He went from being the first senator to favor airbags to denouncing himself against them.

The airbag change, although it occurred near the time of the Chrysler contribution, was not a factor in the company's donation, a Chrysler official said.

## Ford, GM Committees

The new open Ford and GM PACs are younger than Chrysler's and have yet to operate this year. GM, for example, reported last month that it collected \$57,286 last year from its first in-house solicitation and did not make any contributions. GM expects about \$80,000 to be raised for this year's elections.

## Slow Start

Under the GM system, contributions go to a Detroit bank so that employees do not show their bosses whether they have contributed. The money can be earmarked for a specific candidate or party, or it can go into a company pool of funds.

Distribution is governed by a GM selection committee which, as with Chrysler, looks at "congressmen with facilities," a GM spokesman said.

The Ford PAC got off to such a slow start last year that the company hired consultants to perk it up. They did so with the help of a documentary movie that illustrated the issues which affect the auto industry.

Jay Smith, formerly with House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., was partner in the consultant firm that worked for Ford.

When Ford employees saw "how the auto industry was perceived," Mr. Smith said, many were more than eager to contribute.

## Australian Quits Post As Unesco Delegate

CANBERRA, March 3 (UPI).—Former Governor-General Sir John Kerr has resigned as Australia's ambassador to Unesco, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced yesterday.

Mr. Fraser made his announcement of Sir John's resignation in Parliament. He said that Sir Kerr had tendered his resignation by letter. He was appointed on Feb. 9.



SPRING IS BREWING—There's still snow in the Alps, but in Munich the first breezy hints of spring are bringing citizens out to sample life in the beer gardens.

## Obituaries

### Paul Scott, 57, Wrote on British Rule in India

LONDON, March 3 (REUTERS).—Paul Scott, 57, a novelist who chronicled the end of British power in India, died here Wednesday of cancer.

Although he set some of his novels in England and in Spain, his reputation will surely rest on the novels of British India that make up "the Raj quartet," four turbidly locked works that explore the decline of the British raj, or rule, in India.

His books were best-sellers in England and were very popular in India, but his U.S. reputation took a long while to blossom.

Mr. Scott, who was born in Palmers Green, a suburb of London, in 1920, came comparatively late to his life's work. He was first an accountant and then a literary agent.

The war, in which he served in the British Army in Malaya and India, turned Mr. Scott's mind to literary pursuits. By the time it ended, he was writing poetry and plays; eventually there were novels. He was 40,

however, before he called himself a full-time writer.

His first novel, "Johnny Saheb," was published in 1952. In 1956, he published "The Jewel in the Crown," the first of his four-book series. The second and third books, "The Day of the Scorpion" and "The Tower of Silence," followed. The final volume, "A Division of the Spoils," was published in 1975.

### Lajos Janossy

BUDAPEST, March 3 (AP).—Lajos Janossy, 66, a Hungarian scientist whose research work covered the theory of relativity, the quantum theory and the application of the theory of probability in physics, died yesterday of a heart attack, the news agency MTI reported.

Mr. Janossy studied in Vienna and Berlin, where he launched his scientific career. He worked as a scientist in London and Manchester in 1936.

Between 1947 and 1950, he was a professor at the Dublin-based Institute for Advanced Studies and head of the Cosmic Radiation Laboratory. He returned home in 1950 and in the same year was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

### Edward G. Begle

STANFORD, Calif., March 3 (AP).—Prof. Edward Begle, 63, a professor of mathematics education at Stanford University and founder of the Yale University school mathematics study group, which developed the "new math" of the 1960s, died yesterday.

### Michael Balopoulos

ATHENS, March 3 (UPI).—Michael Balopoulos, 56, a former colonel and member of the junta which toppled Greece's democratic government in 1967, died today in Korydallos Prison.

## THE FOUNDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF GENEVA

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## U.S. Indictments Expected Against Port Chiefs

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—After more than two years of investigation of corruption in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, federal prosecutors in Miami plan to seek about two dozen indictments charging a cross section of labor union and shipping industry officials with corruption, according to government sources.

The indictments, which are being drafted by prosecutors and are expected to be submitted to a federal grand jury for approval in about a month, will mark the end of a phase of an investigation that could have a major impact on the leadership of the International Longshoremen's Association, which represents dock workers in East Coast and Gulf Coast ports.

The investigation also is active in New York, where FBI agents have made use of court-approved electronic surveillance and have engaged in undercover work on the pier. Because of the scope of the investigation, however, Justice Department and Treasury Department sources say that large numbers of indictments are not expected there for another four to six months. An indictment must be approved by a grand jury before it has effect.

The goal isn't just to get a couple of convictions of IIA officials, said one Justice Department official who did not want to be quoted by name.

"The goal is to clean up the union and to change the way business is done on the docks." According to a Treasury Department memorandum a major focus of the investigation is "the extensive activities of the highest-ranking IIA officials in the country."

A number of government officials have told The New York Times that Thomas Gleason, 76, the former cargo checker who now heads the IIA, is not a target of the investigation. But they confirmed privately that many of the vice-presidents under Mr. Gleason are targets.

It could not be learned which of the union's officials would be named in the indictments being drafted, but among those said to be targets of the investigation are Anthony Scott, the head of an IIA local in Brooklyn; George Barone and William Boyle, both union officials in Miami; and Robert Bateman, the head of the union's local in Charleston, S.C.

**Large-Scale Corruption**  
The investigators say that they have discovered what they describe as evidence of large-scale corruption in the nation's port cities, involving not only the labor unions but also shippers, carriers and service industries. They said that they have uncovered information on crimes that include a systematic milking of union pension and welfare funds, widespread double-billing of expense statements by IIA

officials, heavy-handed and sophisticated schemes to extort money from businessmen and the threat of labor disruption to steer business to concerns with ties to IIA leaders.

At least 17 U.S. attorneys' offices have been involved in the investigation, helping to build cases that show patterns of extortion, bribery, theft, fraud, tax evasion, labor racketeering and violations of the Bank Secrecy Act.

The result of these activities, federal officials say, has been an added cost of billions of dollars to consumers. "What makes this so devastating is that there's only one real victim, the consumer," said James Adams, the deputy associate FBI director for criminal investigations. "Every one else can get out of what he has to lose by passing the cost along to the consumer."

**Only a Hint**  
The investigation already has had an effect on the union, and federal agents say that this is only a hint of what is to come. In the last year, nearly a dozen

### Madrid Mayor Sworn In

MADRID, March 3 (UPI)—Madrid's new mayor, Jose Luis Alvarez, was sworn in today, but was washed out of his first act in office by flooding a new underground parking garage and welfare funds, widespread double-billing of expense statements by IIA

officials, heavy-handed and sophisticated schemes to extort money from businessmen and the threat of labor disruption to steer business to concerns with ties to IIA leaders.

Mr. Scott, the Brooklyn longshore leader who is one of the most powerful figures on the East Coast pier, said yesterday: "I have nothing to hide. I am certain that the investigators will find that to be true, as they reach the conclusion of yet another probe."

Mr. Bateman, who is president of an IIA local in Charleston, said that not only had he done nothing to warrant an investigation, he felt he was being harassed by federal agents.

**Future Indictments**  
Future indictments are expected to concentrate more heavily on the shippers and on the service industries in the nation's ports.

In cases where it appears clear that shippers were victims of extortion the companies and their officers will not face possible indictment. But officials in the Justice Department have made a policy decision that the investigation's targets must include businessmen who willingly operated in illegal activities, in order to cut labor costs or to gain an advantage over competitors. "If management for reasons of



Thomas Gleason UPI

expediency involves itself in crimes, it's unfair to give management a walk and send others to jail, a Justice Department official said.

"If this project is successful, it may change in dramatic ways the way business is done on the waterfront, because it will make shippers realize that it's not just a matter of paying the money and passing along the cost to consumers—that they face a real threat of prosecution if they do."

The federal strike force in Miami at present is coordinating the investigation for all the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. The U.S. attorney in Manhattan, Robert Fiske Jr., is coordinating everything from Norfolk, Va., north.

## Recruited in Europe

### Mercenaries Said Aiding Angolan Rebels

LISBON, March 3 (UPI)—White mercenaries responding to a recruitment drive in Europe have returned to Angola to join pro-Western guerrillas fighting the Soviet and Cuban-backed regime, guerrilla sources have said.

The sources said that 200 mercenaries, including British, French and Belgian Army veterans, recruited by the Zaire-based Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA), had arrived in northern Angola in the last two weeks. Most of these recruits were quietly signed in London, despite recent British warnings that, if captured, they could not count on official intervention on their behalf, the sources said.

Angolan President Agostinho Neto recently said that, if captured, mercenaries would be shot immediately. In the last few weeks, unconfirmed reports have said that a mercenary force was training FNLA guerrillas in north Angola and neighboring Zaire.

**Angola Civil War**  
Several hundred European mercenaries and a handful of Americans fought alongside the FNLA against the Angola Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA) and its 10,000 Cuban allies in the 1975-76 civil war.

The MPLA captured 13 of them—three Americans and 10 Britons—as the FNLA retreated north into Zaire before a Soviet-armed Cuban offensive.

After a lengthy trial, Vietnam

veteran Daniel Gearhart, 34, of Kensington, Md., and three Britons were sentenced to death and shot by a firing squad. The others were condemned to long sentences in the prison of Sao Paulo in the capital of Luanda.

A political prisoner recently released from the prison said that the mercenaries were forced to do "the most humiliating jobs." He declined to give details.

**Stepped-Up Fighting**  
The reported recruitment of mercenaries coincided with indications that the three pro-Western guerrilla groups still fighting the MPLA, which is now backed by 23,000 Cubans, have stepped up

their operations since the transfer of some Cuban forces to Ethiopia. One of the movements, the Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front, said Tuesday that it had executed 139 Cubans and several East European advisers captured in Cabinda, north of Angola.

None of these claims has been confirmed, but recent East European news reports have spoken of MPLA clashes with the guerrillas in both Cabinda and north Angola.

The MPLA has also charged that South Africa was providing arms and logistical support to the National Union for Angola's Total Independence in the center and south.

**Tass Cites Angola Fighting**  
MOSCOW, March 3 (Reuters).—Tass said yesterday that guerrilla groups were continuing to harass Angolan government forces with support from South Africa, Zaire and NATO. In a report from Luanda, Tass said that armed gangs from the FNLA and UNITA were being formed for aggression against Angola and South-West Africa (Namibia).

**4 Die in Marine Crash**  
TOKYO, March 3 (UPI)—A U.S. Marine CH-46 helicopter crashed into the East China Sea off the island of Okinawa today, killing all four crewmen aboard, a military spokesman said.

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## Carter's New 'Linkagemanship'

"Linkage" is back, kind of, under the patronage of Zbigniew Brzezinski, seconded Thursday by his chief, Jimmy Carter. We refer to the doctrine that holds, in its most common variant, that if the Russians act badly in third countries, the United States will withhold its cooperation in some other policy area in which the Russians have special interest. Endorsed by the previous administration until it became impractical to apply, this doctrine was formally repudiated at the outset by this administration. But Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Carter, watching with growing dismay the Soviet intervention in Ethiopia and being no more able than anyone else to figure out a way to stop it, have now doubled a long way back.

The Soviet intrusion, Mr. Brzezinski says, "will inevitably complicate" both the negotiation and ratification of a new strategic arms limitation treaty. "The two are linked because of actions by the Soviets," adds Mr. Carter. "We don't initiate the linkage." We wish the White House had left sleeping linkages die. Analytically, it's right that Moscow's Ethiopia operation nourishes hard-line American sentiment and hurts SALT. But analysis, when it comes publicly from the President and his national security adviser, becomes policy, their hands-off pose notwithstanding. To remark on the connection is to endorse it, to lend some of the administration's authority to making it come true.

That, we submit, is unnecessary, even foolish.

ish. The Kremlin's Ethiopian power play presents problems to Washington, but those problems are properly defined and necessarily worked out in terms of policy in Africa. The situation in Ethiopia has deteriorated so far, from the American viewpoint, that there may be no way to restore it. What can be done is to limit the damage: To see to it that Somalia's integrity is protected, to find the slow path back toward normal relations with Ethiopia and to try to avoid "another Ethiopia" in Rhodesia. To hitch SALT to Ethiopia is to burden SALT without helping in Ethiopia. How, later, will the administration back off? Of course, the administration may be raising the Ethiopia issue to distract the Russians, and perhaps the American public, from its failure so far to negotiate an arms-control treaty. But frankly, we doubt it. We don't think the President and Mr. Brzezinski are being devious. We think they're mixed up as to their purposes. Instead of supplying grist to the anti-SALT mill, they should be protecting the abiding American interest in SALT from the fallout of a third-country flareup in which the Russian presence, however troubling in its implications, supports a principle—territorial integrity—dear to the United States' own heart. A good arms-control agreement is far too important to the United States to be held hostage to the Ethiopian dispute.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## What Mrs. Gandhi Won

Hard at work on the political comeback trail, Indira Gandhi seems to be profiting handsomely from the Indian democracy that she tried so hard to suppress when she was prime minister just a year ago. That is the message from India's villages after elections held in five of that country's 22 states last weekend. The surprise is not that the Janata party, which rules in New Delhi, did so poorly in two large southern states—it was not expected to do well—but that the "regular" Congress party was crushed by the breakaway Congress-I ("I" for Indira) party, which Mrs. Gandhi heads. She now has a new base of power in a part of India, which, because of its distance from New Delhi, did not feel so sharply the impact of the suspensions of civil liberties under the "emergency" she declared in 1975.

The longer-term result of Mrs. Gandhi's victory is likely to be a further splintering of Indian politics. If her followers had done poorly in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the Congress party regulars' claim to be the official opposition at the national level might have seemed unchallengeable. Now, however, Mrs. Gandhi says that Congress-I deserves that title; and the president of the "regular" Congress party has felt it his "moral duty" to resign. The ruling Janata party itself is an amalgam of five widely disparate parties, jerry-built to contest the parliamentary elections Mrs. Gandhi suddenly called a year ago. Its titular head, Morarji Desai, the present Prime Minister, has acted, perforce, more as a chairman than as a leader, often allowing his ministerial colleagues to pull in divergent directions.

National issues apparently played little part in the state elections, but Mrs. Gandhi will now argue more loudly than ever that the Janata government has allowed India to slip into its old undisciplined ways. She concedes that, under her regime, "over-zealous officials" committed "excesses." But she will argue—as she did throughout the "emergency"—that some restrictions on liberty are the necessary price of progress in a poor country.

The danger is that events may appear to bear her out. India's economy surged remarkably during 1975-77—not, however, because of the "emergency" but as a result of exceptionally good harvests and of some intelligent decisions in previous years. By contrast, it will take several years to know whether the Janata government's policy of diverting investment—from the big showcase industrial projects of the previous two decades toward agriculture and small-scale industry—will really improve the life of the peasants who make up 80 per cent of India's population.

Meanwhile, the election results are sure to cloud still further the current judicial investigation of Mrs. Gandhi's involvement in corruption and other breaches of law during the emergency. She has thus far refused to testify, charging that it is all a political vendetta by her opponents. Her recent electoral successes will undoubtedly amplify her assertions. But Indians—and India's friends abroad—should hope that former Chief Justice Shreeves in his careful inquiry, Mrs. Gandhi has much to answer for.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S. Warning to Russia

Washington has now warned the Russians that their African adventures are liable to have an adverse effect on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and on détente generally. . . . The whole fabric of détente will be damaged if the Russians come to believe that they can treat it selectively. . . . It is important that the Russians should now be more firmly discouraged. It is all the more important if some hawkish faction in Moscow is trying to prove a point in order to gain power. If the Russians still want détente, if they want to curb the arms race, if they want technology, and if they want Western respect for their own legitimate interests, they will have to find that they cannot have Africa too.

—From the Times (London).

### The Decline of the Dollar

It is a sign of the special position which America still enjoys that Washington can allow its currency to fall as far as it has done without being stampeded into the sort of crisis measures which a country like Britain or Italy would by now have been forced to take. Why, indeed, should America do anything about the dollar's fall? Until very recently, other countries were only too happy to finance the enormous U.S. government deficit. Until the British authorities had the common sense to start ploughing the reserves into early debt repayment, Brit-

ain was buying enough U.S. government securities singlehandedly to cover the American deficit. Even now, as the dollar collapses, the U.S. devaluation hurts the rest of the world more than it hurts America. . . . Ultimately, the best reason for the United States to make a serious effort to stop the dollar's slide is the damage it could do to the rest of the world. It is a dangerous thing to have the world's main international currency so unstable. . . . But the most worrying aspect of the dollar's slide is the way it threatens to sour still further relations between Washington and Bonn. . . . The Germans. . . argue that the fall of the dollar makes it harder for Germany to achieve its growth target.

—From the Guardian (London).

### Hopes for Uncle Sam

Thirty years ago, America saved Germany—indeed most of Western Europe—from starvation. But now the sinking dollar means the GI stationed in Germany finds his pay cheque buying less and less. It is an ironic turnaround, particularly when you consider that America spends more on the defense of Europe than her European allies. Fortunately for all of us, the United States is still far the world's richest and most powerful nation. We take no pleasure in Uncle Sam's temporary discomfiture. And we wish the patient a speedy recovery.

—From the Sun (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

MARCH 4, 1903  
NEW YORK—Brig. Gen. Leonard A. Wood, who has been ordered to duty in the Philippines, will investigate the terms of the British Colonial Government in Egypt and India and of the Dutch Colonial Government in Sumatra and Java, with a view to incorporating what is best of the systems in the government of the half-civilized Moros of Mindanao and other provinces of the southern department of the Philippines.

### Fifty Years Ago

MARCH 4, 1923  
LOS ANGELES—Unpaid bills ranging from \$180,000 for real estate, to \$77 for low ties, shrank the estate of the late Randolph Valentino from \$677,000, to \$287,000, it was revealed today. The first accounting of the screen idol's estate shows that well over 200 claims have already been filed against it, including a \$27,000 tailor bill from a leading London firm. After further scrutiny, there may be even more.



## Tito: the 85-Year-Old East-West Force

By James Reston

IGALO, Yugoslavia—Whiston Churchill once said that the main thing in politics was not whether you could start the race but whether you could stay the course. And here in this rockiest, most beautiful village on the mountain rimmed shore of the Adriatic is Tito of Yugoslavia, the last survivor of the generation of Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, Nehru and De Gaulle, still trying at 85 to hold this diverse and pugnacious country together, and dreaming of the 21st century.

Leave politics aside, who knows what murders and massacres out of the past may trouble his sleep in the night, but he goes on, like the twisted old almond trees now flowering in the black valleys of the Montenegrin mountains around his house.

He speaks quietly and vividly about the struggles of his life. "I faced difficulties," he says, "as a young soldier in the service of a country (Austria-Hungary) which held my homeland (Yugoslavia) under occupation. It was not easy to go to war for someone you knew to be an enemy. During that war, I was wounded and ended up in a (Russian) prison camp."

One wonders, listening to this elemental old man, about the accidents and endurance of life. At 85, his voice is strong and his face, a slightly mottled hand, is steady. He has no complaints, but, when pressed, he talks about his struggles during the last world war.

### 'Most Difficult'

"I found most difficult to bear," he says, "the fact that during the war we in Yugoslavia fought for almost 2 1/2 years alone, that the Allies did not recognize us, but the Germans, who were actually fighting against us and with the Germans, were given support for a long time by the Western Allies."

Telling this story, Tito is on the edge of his chair, back again in memory in the struggle, an old man, still a soldier, and his face, a slightly mottled hand, is steady. He has no complaints, but, when pressed, he talks about his struggles during the last world war.

He is asked, "Was this a formative period in his life?"

"Of course it was," he says. "I gained much when I was a prisoner. . . . I used those six years extensively for acquainting myself with military science, for study in general, reading works of fiction."

He trails off when asked what works of fiction, what authors, what concepts he learned.

There was much more of this, but now here he is, still engaged in East-West relations, the Middle East and Africa, going to Washington to talk it all over with President Carter and, hoping, rather sadly, that he won't be embarrassed by demonstrations outside the Blair House, where he will live for a couple of days on Pennsylvania Avenue.

He seems excited about this trip, wondering about President Carter, almost like a young man venturing on his first trip abroad. He has clearly come into the confidence of old age and feels free to speak his mind, even on the most delicate questions of world affairs.

He does not hesitate to criticize Carter for going too far on "human rights." Or condemn President Sadat of Egypt for going too far without the support of the other Arab states. He seems supremely confident and regards himself as an elder statesman who

can afford to tell the truth as he sees it, regardless of the opposition.

Tito says, almost casually, that he wants to help Carter in dealing with the Russians and with the crisis in the Horn of Africa. He arranged, he says, to have David Austin of the U.S. National Security Council see the leaders of Ethiopia to try to make peace there. He has been writing to Carter and to President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union to compose their differences over "human rights" here at the Belgrade review of the Helsinki agreement.

### Still a Force

The chances are that Tito's interventions on these questions won't mean much, but it is interesting that both the Russians and the Americans at the Belgrade conference feel obliged to pay attention to his argument. Despite his age, Tito is not a remote figure out of the past but still a significant force that has to be considered by both Moscow and Washington.

Tito does not publicly intervene very often in these international questions. He is very canny. Much more than is generally realized, he is in touch with Carter on Middle East and African ques-

tions and with Brezhnev on East-West questions. He is insisting on his role as a spokesman between East and West and between the industrial nations of the North and the so-called non-aligned nations of the South. Meanwhile, he is protecting his health here and assuring that he has enough strength and staff to retain a voice in the world. His new, modern house in this village is a case in point. He has come here because there are medicinal springs that will ease his rheumatism. He will go to Belgrade on his way to Washington, because it is convenient. And, in the summer, he will go to his island of Brač, where it is warmer.

In short, he is clearly determined to be a force in world affairs and this is why he is going to Washington next week. He is worried about East-West relations, about the Middle East and about the fighting in the Horn of Africa, and he is anxious to discuss them with the U.S. President.

James Reston interviews President Tito in depth in an article that will appear in the *Insights/Sideglances* section of the *NYT* of Monday, March 6.

## France's Vote on 'La Crise'

By Emma Rothschild

NEW YORK—France is looking, in this month's legislative elections, at one of the most suppressed of political issues.

The issue is not Europeanism, but economic inflation. For four years, Europe has been consumed by economic troubles. These troubles have been reflected only indirectly in political life, as intermittent and transitory symptoms. Now, in France, they are for the first time the overt obsession of politics.

The issue is the economic crisis—in France. The phrase is omnipresent in political speech. By it are understood several things:

high and persisting levels of unemployment and inflation; the sense that the economic boom of the postwar years is over; the knowledge that the economic policies of the boom can no longer insure full employment.

The daily life of the election is thick with this crisis, its etiology and prospects. It is also the overwhelming issue between the government and the opposition.

Since 1971, unemployment in France reached its highest rate in more than 30 years. Lorraine, in the northeast, shows the consequences. There, the crisis means a decline in the two leading industries, steel and textiles. It means that there are towns where one person in eight is unemployed, where the population is dwindling and growing older or where an Italian textile company is closing its local subsidiary.

### Border Life

Part of Lorraine was ceded to Germany after the war of 1870-71. After World War I, it was returned to France. It was annexed again in World War II. Now, people cross the frontier to look for work in the glittering Saar, one of the industrial regions of the West German economic miracle.

These people sometimes seem invisible in a society as uneasy and centralized as France's. But not in an election year. Lorraine is a redoubt of Gaullism. It turned to the left. The Socialists and the Communists now have a fair chance to win a third of its seats in the new National Assembly.

The government is obliged, more or less, to run on its record over the last, dismal five years. It seeks to show that the crisis is not really anyone's fault and not really a political issue.

"Understand," President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has told voters, "that certain among you may be tempted to vote against the crisis." But he suggests that such a gesture is as futile as voting against sickness. The crisis, he says, needs ballots: It is like an epidemic, it comes to us from without.

To this lofty quiescence, the opposition answers that France's economic troubles are indeed within the power of the electorate.

The crisis, according to Jacques Attali, the Socialist's leading economic theorist, is neither a temporary breakdown nor a sign of the imminent demise of capitalism. Instead, it marks a turning point in capitalist development. Its origins in long-term trends (such as, in the case of steel, the displacement of people by machines and the near-saturation of certain markets, notably for automobiles).

### Oona Chaplin Replies

Sorry, but the statement in last Wednesday's *People* column (ENT, Feb. 20) that my husband burned "The Sex Gulls" the first film he produced but didn't direct because it was so good and he was jealous is a mistaken theory. He thought the film was hopelessly bad and in order to wipe off its cost to him personally of \$150,000 against taxes as a complete loss, he was required by law to destroy it.

OONA CHAPLIN, Vevey, Switzerland.

### Soviet Growth

In his article on the Soviet economy (ENT, Feb. 1), Victor Zorza asserts that to reach a growth of 32 per cent in a period of five years, after yearly growth figures of 4.8, 5.7 and 4.5 per cent, in the last two years a growth of 8.5 per cent per year would be necessary. The assumption that the average figures should be added—4.5 plus 5.7 plus 4.5 plus 8.5—equals 23.4—is obviously false. A growth of 8.5 per cent per year in the last two years would bring the overall growth to 32 per cent— $1.048 \times 1.057 \times 1.045 \times 1.085 = 1.32$ .

GYULA SEBESTYEN, Budapest.

## Bloodletting In the Name Of Progress

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Two reports from different parts of Africa highlight the awful reaches of ideology and the persistent survival of the state as the enemy of all "well disposed, decent, and industrious men," as E. I. Mencksen hyperbolically put it. The first is a remarkable report by The New York Times' John Darton from Addis Ababa. Thither, as we know, a group of journalists were invited only to be subjected to a kind of iron-fisted paternalism that men and women suckled by the U.S. First Amendment on press freedom are quite unused to. Not even in Peking are reporters virtually locked into their hotels and required to report for duty to visit every part of call on the agenda. Even so, John Darton managed to get around, and he transmits an elated infatuation with Marxism by the young revolutionaries set in Ethiopia, whose principal occupation these days is killing people.

This is not considered a violation of human rights; in Ethiopia we are baptized, by total immersion, into the Orwellian mode. The right not to be taken from your home or office and killed is not a human right. All rights, we are given to understand, are economic rights. Under the imperial rule of Haile Selassie, Ethiopia was desperately poor, and there were, therefore, no rights in order to rectify this situation, the Ethiopian leaders explain, it becomes necessary to transform society.

"How can a revolution happen without bloodshed?" Darton quotes a "well-dressed" young member of the Ethiopian Revolution Information Center, "sipping a beer in the lobby of the Ghion Hotel."

The question was explored formally for the benefit of the visiting journalists in something very like a seminar, at which three speakers spoke on the subject of violence, "explaining it, analyzing it, extolling it." "One might look at the whole thing from a moral point of view," one leader explained. "Why kill people? Is a revolution just killing people? One might ask such moral questions. But the question of violence cannot be approached from a purely abstract moral level."

Haile Selassie was overthrown in 1974. After that there was an effort of sorts made to effect land reform, nationalization and the rest of it. "In the last year the revolution has gone sour," one European observer remarked. "In the last year there have been no revolutionary measures, no proclamations; it's just killings and more killings."

Al, but what will the dawn bring in Ethiopia?

When Frelimo, the anti-Portuguese guerrilla force in Mozambique, turned Marxist, it lost one of its founders, Domingos Arouca. He is now leader-in-exile of the opposition FRELIMO. He, too, recently spoke with Western reporters detailing the effect that "scientific socialism" (he calls it "Leninism") has had on Mozambique. There is no longer any system of public transportation; medical care has decreased to such a point that death in childbirth is as common as it was at the turn of the century. "Political change in Mozambique," he said, "is not a matter of air but of when."

The people are fighting against the constant demonstrations of tyranny.

Although Arouca deplores apartheid, he does not doubt that the people of Mozambique would prefer to live in South Africa. The blacks of South Africa have the highest standard of living in the whole of Africa. No one of them would be willing to change his life for the one he would have in Mozambique.

Asked about Steven Biko, Arouca replied: "At least one hears about Biko's death, whereas the public executions made by Frelimo in the stadium of Quelimane are not even heard of. . . . Nobody talks about the executions that take place in the former seedbeds of the town of Maputo, or of all those who are tortured and shot in the middle of the back."

It is curious to recall that Karl Marx raged, during his lifetime, against the oppression of human beings. The typical revolution undertaken in his name is the analogue of the black mass. The young leaders of Ethiopia are said to have drunk their ideology at the fountains of Western universities where they were sent to be schooled. How much better off their countrymen would be if their leaders had spent their bloodlust in the tribal ways!

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## ART MARKET Bitter Wind Buffets The Impressionists

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 3 (IHT).—In a dramatic market, there came a time when buyers lost interest because their excitement is no longer sustained by the appearance of masterpieces worth fighting over. At that moment the whole price pattern begins to change. Works of low quality that were boomed when masterpieces were rocketing sky-high are seen for what they are, undesirable items, and crash. Works on the periphery of the once fashionable style go down, too.

That is the situation of the impressionist market, as was emphasized by Tuesday's sale conducted by Antoine Adet at the Palais d'Orsay. As things go now, it was not a bad sale and included some works carrying great signatures. But some of the great names were attached to rather mediocre canvases which met a well-deserved fate.

Even Edgar Degas, that great of all impressionist draftsmen, could not put his pieces. A sketch study of three dancers in chimney pots, probably done about 1903, was one of these. It does not reflect on the master's lucidity, for he most likely never meant it to be seen by eyes other than his own and left it lying around in his atelier.

After his death, it was included in the first of his studio sales held in May, 1918, and is thus identified with the studio-sale stamp. On Tuesday, nobody wanted the piece, which had an undigested, retained, remaining unsold at 60,570 francs. Six or seven years ago, it would have brought at least 70,000 or 80,000 francs.

Remor could be sloppy, too. One

of his Zaphod Flower studies that would have sold like hot cakes in the late 1960s, a study of "Zoe" documented by a photograph and a registration number in the Drouot-Rue d'Orsay, sold for only 13,070 francs, half the price it would have been worth about 1970-1972.

The same applies to the portrait entitled "Young Woman Sewing by the Window," one of Camille Pissarro's lesser efforts, dated 1902. It brought 59,570 francs. It had been touched up in a very minor way. The face of the chair was added, presumably by Pissarro's son, who painted in his father's style and illustrated this picture in the book he wrote on his father in collaboration with Italian art historian Lionello Venturi. In the early 1970s the handcap would have been ignored.

The best impressionist piece in the sale, which at 437,000 francs sold very well by current standards, commanded a price far below the level of the boom days. This was Alfred Sisley's wide-open river landscape with a vast windy sky in pale golden hues over the horizon and sky blue at the top.

As one would expect, the painting of Eugene Boudin, a forerunner of impressionism in several respects, have dropped sharply. They had quadrupled in value in the late 1960s.

Brushwork  
A striking indication of the downward trend was given by the ludicrous price of 38,570 francs paid Tuesday for a remarkable seascape in subtle and very pale blue tones, which shows a tiny sailing boat tossed on a rough greenish sea, as if a gray



Star of auction was Courbet's "Still Life With Pears," fetching 220,570 francs.

mass of clouds with purplish undertones is swept over it by a strong gale. The remarkable brushwork, which anticipates Impressionism, deserved better than this. Only three years ago it would easily have fetched twice the price.

While Impressionism has been down for several years, the decline affecting the kind of modern art that replaced it in the public's favor is more recent.

Georges Braque, one of the great beneficiaries of the boom on early 20th-century masters five years ago, has been hit especially hard. A big portrait in a post-cubist mood, "La Femme au Livre," painted in 1948 in strong brown colors—royal blue, lots of brown, almost green, touches of orange, and purplish gray—seemed to disappoint auctioneers. London, Sotheby, who had entrusted it to his colleague Adet, when it made 138,570 francs, a huge price for a pastel.

More classical  
In which direction, then, does the current wind of favor blow? The more classical style, was Tuesday's answer.

A fine portrait of a woman feeding her baby by American painter Mary Cassatt, which did very well, is normally impressionist but hardly that in actual style. The woman's head, shown sideways, half-closed eyes cast downward toward the baby, and the baby itself were handled in almost academic fashion. It brought 138,570 francs, a huge price for a pastel.

masterpiece of the sale: a still life by Gustave Courbet showing pears. It is tiny (18 by 27 cm) and has been restored in two areas but it is an outstanding piece which combines the heritage of the 18th-century feel for light and surface and 19th-century vigor. The experts gaped when it made 220,570 francs, four times their estimate, but this should not have been unexpected. It towered high above all the other pictures and suited the current mood.

Like the rest of the sale, it pointed to sweeping changes in current aesthetic attitudes. This has nothing to do with economics. Dealers tried their hardest to stop the decline of Impressionism and of several 20th-century trends; a decline which has drastically reduced the assets of those who bought art as an investment. And the return to greater classical and, equally unrelated to commercial considerations, reflects a swing back to stability and deep roots.

## THEATER IN LONDON Clowning Around With Henry VIII

By John Walker

LONDON, March 3 (IHT).—There are two major disaster areas in theater at the moment. One is the British musical; the other is the American thriller, as exemplified by Norman Krasna's dire "Lady Henry," which has just closed after less than a week at the Savoy.

In my moments of wider fantasy, I imagine that the musicals and thrillers are a form of aversion therapy for theater junkies like myself.

It is easier to believe that than imagine that anyone—theater management, producers, writers and actors—can believe there is any profit, material or spiritual, to be gained from such a show as Leslie Briscoe's "Kings and Queens" at the Phoenix Theatre.

It is a musical on the muddled matrimonial life of King Henry VIII. The grasp of history can be gauged from the final moments, when Henry's deathbed is transformed into a huge effigy of Queen Elizabeth I, ignoring the fact that Elizabeth's accession was 11 years and two (or three, if you count Lady Jane Grey) months later.

Rehearsal Doves  
The attempt at spectacle was thus unimpressive when Elizabeth's wig lifted off and half

a dozen white doves appeared from under it, gazing blankly at the audience and refusing to fly. The show remains as obstinately earthbound as the birds, dreadfully predictable in its low level of accomplishment. Briscoe's book is dull, his music is unoriginal and his lyrics consist of a run through a rhyming dictionary and some well-thumbed collection of 16th-century images.

He seems to see Henry as an Everyman figure, representative of all men's relationships with women. His six wives form a chorus commenting on his actions and each other, a device which might work were they and Henry allowed some individuality.

But Henry is characterized as a stud, ever impatient for new conquests, in the first half of the show, and as an impotent old man in the second.

This same course implicitly is applied to his wives. Catherine of Aragon puts her hair in curlers, Anne Boleyn does a striptease routine, Jane Seymour offers him a cup of cocoa at bedtime and so it goes, interminably.

Basic Steps  
Mel Shapiro's direction emphasizes that this is a modern musical in so far as they have any personality, are contemporary

in their attitudes—except when they dance, for the choreography recalls an anthology of the basic steps of the 1930s. He is desperate enough to have the court jester enter on a skateboard, in search of at least one laugh.

Frank Finlay is miscast in the role of Henry. He sings adequately, but, even in his build-up shoes, he is physically too small for the role. And his always accomplished acting has reality, attempting to touch something deep and emotionally accurate, that merely exposes the drab facelessness of the enterprise.

Not for the first time, it is left to Anna Quayle to add a moment or two of genuine sparkle to a Britney musical. By some marvelous comic skill, she creates amusement from such lines as "If a wife puts her man in a pickle, she will get a sauerkraut." But it is hardly enough.

Julian Mitchell's witty but inconsequential "Half Life," starring Sir John Gielgud, which I reviewed in its original production at the Cottesloe, has been transferred to the Duke of York's Theatre.

Quentin Crisp's one-man show has moved on from the Duke of York's to the Ambassadors Theatre for a short season.

## European Spring Festival Guide

PARIS, March 3 (IHT).—An early Easter this year means an early start of the European arts and music festivals. Following is a list of some of the earlier festivals, with program highlights, dates and addresses where additional information may be sought. A listing of later festivals will be published in subsequent editions of the IHT.

Aldersburgh—Spring at Snape Maltings (March 17-April 2): There is a Britten symposium and a performance of his opera "The Little Nipper," as well as a performance of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," with Peter Pears as the Evangelist, and conducted by the English Chamber Orchestra, Festival Box Office, Aldersburgh, Suffolk IP15 5AX, England.

Camden (March 18-April 1): The 24th festival of the London Borough of Camden includes its customary operatic rarities—Almeida's "La Spina" will have its first British performance, the Park Lane Group will present Offenbach's "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," both in English, and the Chelsea Opera Group will give a concert performance of Strauss' "Frustrated." Contemporary music will be given by two London music colleges, the Royal Academy and the Guildhall, as well as being featured in lunchtime concerts at the Church of St. George the Martyr; choral music will include Horger's "King David," Weber's "Requiem," and Haydn's "St. Nicola." Mass and other concerts will feature works of the late Benjamin Britten. Six programs of opera and dance films are included. (Camden Festival Office, St. Pancras Library, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 2AJ).

Salzburg Easter Festival  
Contemporary music will be given by two London music colleges, the Royal Academy and the Guildhall, as well as being featured in lunchtime concerts at the Church of St. George the Martyr; choral music will include Horger's "King David," Weber's "Requiem," and Haydn's "St. Nicola." Mass and other concerts will feature works of the late Benjamin Britten. Six programs of opera and dance films are included. (Camden Festival Office, St. Pancras Library, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 2AJ).

Festival de Piques, Lourdes (March 24-April 2): Bach and other Baroque masters are the main fare here, and Kurt Rodel and the Pro Arte Orchestra of Munich the main performers. Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," Handel's "Messiah," Mozart's "Coronation Mass" are among the major program offerings. Rodel and the Philharmonia Hungarica venture into the 19th century with Verdi's Requiem, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and other works, and Jacques Charpentier conducts two versions of the "Te Deum," his own and a 17th-century one by Marc-Antoine Charpentier, with the Toulouse Chamber Orchestra and Vocal Ensemble, (Bureau du Festival, Place de l'Eglise, 65100 Lourdes, France).

Lausanne (May 5-July 3): The Deutsche Staatsoper of East Berlin is coming with five productions, including Paul Dessau's "Einstein" and Handel's "Julius Caesar," the latter conducted by the tenor Peter Schreier; the Grand Opera brings three works, including Darius Milhaud's "Année de la Vie," with Emma Reni in the title part and the American tenor Rockwell Blake, and the Scottish Opera will do Britten's "The Rape of Lucretia." Dance will be supplied by the Stuttgart Ballet, the Alwin Nikolais company, troupes from East Berlin and Caracas, and an international

gala program. The Berlin Staatskapelle, the Orchestre National de France, the BBC Symphony under Pierre Boulez, and the Prague Chamber Orchestra and American University Chorus are on the concert program, and the pianist Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli and Eugene Indjic will give recitals. (Festival International de Lausanne, Théâtre Municipal, Case 3972, 1002 Lausanne, Switzerland).

Salzburg Whitsun Concerts (May 13-15): Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonie devote this year's brief series of concerts to Mahler's Symphonies Nos. 5 and 6 and "Das Lied von der Erde." (Finghshausen Salzburg, Sigmund-Haffner Gasse 16, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria).

Vienna (May 20-June 25): The 150th anniversary of the death of Schubert will be extensively observed in the concert program of the Musikverein, a leader-singer competition, Schubertlieders in several sets, a new ballet program at the State Opera, a performance of the Mass in A-Dat under Julius Riedel in the Stadthaus, an exhibition and an international congress. Another festival theme concentrates on the pre-1848 era. ("Biedermeier-Vormärz") in theater productions and exhibitions. The Zurich Opera's cycle of Monteverdi operas will be in the Theater an der Wien, the State Opera has a new staging of Henze's "The Young Lord," and the Volksoper will do Mahler's recollection of Weber's "Die Drei Pintos." The 150th anniversary of the Biedermeier piano-making firm will be marked in a series of piano and orchestral concerts. (Wiener Festwochen, Friedrichstrasse 7, A-1010 Vienna).

—DAVID STEVENS.

## AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

### London

Zdzislaw Ruzkowski, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Road Street, London W.1, to March 5.

In English landscapes, portraits of sun and sea in the Greek islands, and more orthodox still lifes and nudes, Ruzkowski, a veteran Polish painter (b. 1907) long domiciled in London, continues the expressionist tradition. His great strength is his subtle command of vivid color and an almost hallucinatory awareness of the visual present.

Dora Holtzhandler, Langton Gallery, 3 Langton Street, London S.W. 10, to March 13.

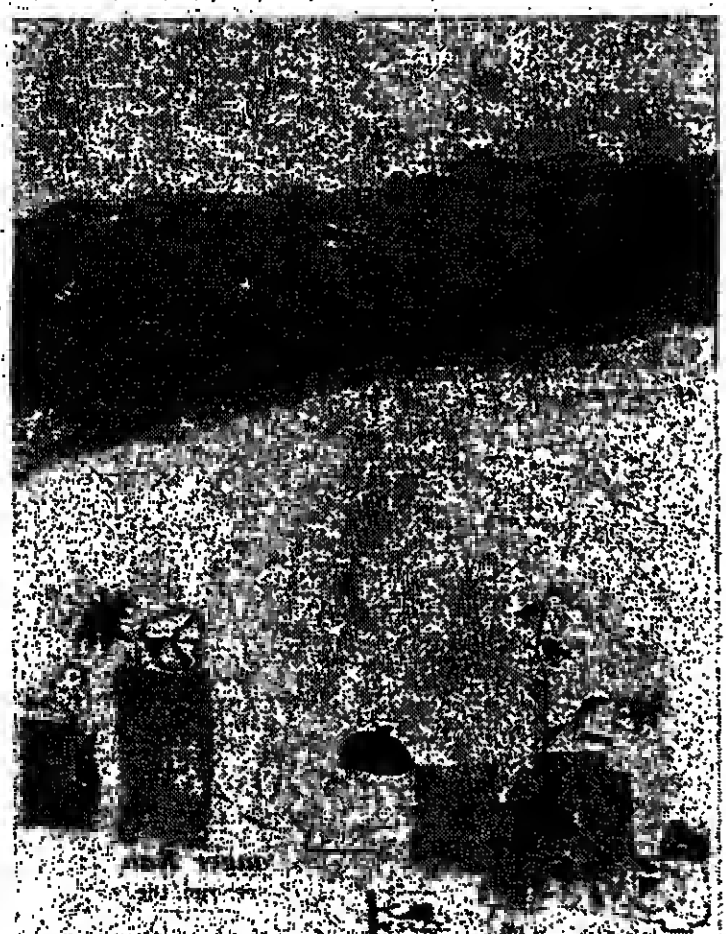
The seemingly naive paintings of Dora Holtzhandler in truth embody a complex and cleverly organized aesthetic. Having studied painting in London and Paris, and French literature at the Sorbonne, it would be strange if this were not so. Her chief subjects are her family and friends in their everyday environment, and, in the most recent of her work, the powerful influence of Buddhism on her ways of life and thought.

Lucian Freud, Anthony Goffay, 9 Dering Street, New Bond Street, London W.1, to March 18.

Freud is not only one of the most important figurative painters at work in Britain today, but shows himself, in this exhibition of new paintings, of which the centerpiece is a series of portraits of his mother, arguably the best figurative work currently at work anywhere. Working on a small scale, and in an unassuming but profound idiom, he demonstrates the paramount importance of the human, in social and subject to contemporary art, a truth that too many abstractionists and conceptualists and the adherents of all other isms have for too long obscured.

Hatra—City of the Sun, Iraqi Cultural Center Gallery, 17 Tottenham Court Road, London W.1, to March 20.

Hatra was a Persian city which reached its greatest importance as a polytheistic religious center in the 1st and 2nd centuries. It was overthrown by the Persians in the years 240-41. The ruins of Hatra, in what is now northern Iraq, have recently been systematically investigated by the Iraqi Department of Antiquities. This extraordinarily interesting show is of



"Squall," by Edith Schloss, an oil now showing at Rome's Trifalco gallery, 22 Via del Vantaggio, until March 17.

very large color photographs, temple models and replicas of some of the most significant finds on the site.

Peter Cook, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, London W.8, to March 22.

Cook, primarily a landscapist, uses a rough, tough almost throw-away technique to portray French, English and Scottish island landscapes on a big scale. Despite the bravado he very successfully conveys the subtle qualities and peculiarities of different environments.

Henry Orlin, Maria Gorka-Koby, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, London W.8, to March 22.

This is the 30-year-old Orlin's

third one-man show. A surrealist in the grand tradition, he invests his animal and architectural inventions with a multiplicity of vibrant colors, carefully and minutely worked out. Maria Gorka, a Polish-trained ship and industrial designer as well as pure artist, also makes detailed and complex paintings. But her fantasies are more closely based on

a combination of many everyday components, subtly distorted.

Ros Newman, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, London W.1, to March 23.

A sculptor who has over the last decade evolved her own personal way of working steel, Ros Newman's fourth one-woman show is entitled "Once Upon a Time." In a collection of 25/30 pieces, she explores, with an adult's penetrating hindsight, the fantasy world of the fairy tale and the folk story. Her peculiar manner of using the medium adapts splendidly to her invented themes.

David Remfry, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W.1, to March 23.

This is Remfry's seventh one-man exhibition, but the first in which he begins to show his artistic quality as the best young figurative explorer of his own time in universal terms.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

### Paris

André Querfarms, Galerie Jean Leroy, 37 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 3, to March 18.

This is excellent, thoughtful painting in subdued tones with a strong evocation of the power of light that is reminiscent of the mystic glow of paintings by El Greco. This is not to suggest derivation but rather affinity. It is particularly satisfying to find an exhibition, too, where what is offered is not a standard series of works, which is usually unimpressive to the artist but which is what the market thrives on. Here there is a common tone, but the works are varied in size and in content. Vast ambiguous, open endings, openings into the depths of light—a set of great lyrical expanse, and reserve.

Ljuba, Galerie Beaumont, 23 Rue du Renard, Paris 4, to March 30.

These 12 latest works by Ljuba are very large paintings (the biggest one is 5 meters by 3), which

continue in the vein characteristic of this artist. The colors are mild and cheerful while the subject matter, set in a structure of classical geometric diagrams, is a fearful roving outpouring of spilled ink, vertiginous and catastrophic. This is the perennial theme upon which all his paintings are variations. The figures are those of dreams, and the visual syntax, despite the aesthetic ordering, is that of dreams, too, where satisfaction and frustration can appear inextricably bound together.

Robert Doisneau, Galerie Agathe Gellard, 3 Rue du Pont Louis-Philippe, Paris 4, to April 2.

Doisneau is a photographer of charm, humor and humanity who belongs among the classics. The charm and humor are obvious at every turn; the humanity is something both simple and rare. This is relevant because photography, more than anything else, expresses a relationship between the photographer and his subject. In Doisneau's case this relationship is marked by a fine balance between sharp observation and tact.

Paul Delvaux, Galerie Isy Brachot, 35 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to April 30.

Delvaux seems a good choice to inaugurate this Paris branch of a well-established Belgian gallery whose main staff has always been surrealist and related tendencies. Delvaux's women, clothed or nude, walk in the timeless world of dreams, beautiful, silent, enigmatic and unapproachable. Elsewhere we encounter elements—offshoots of the Germanic Dance of Death and closer to Debrauz himself, of Ensor—who stand about in civilized conversation, an undressed version of the academic professors who can be seen myopically peering at a geological specimen while an apparently basic procession passes them unnoticed. The present show includes 28 works ranging from 1936 to the present.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 3 (IHT).—This is how the New York Times critic rates new plays and films.

### Films

"Five Cents" written by Leonard and Paul Schneider and directed by the latter, wants to be both an action film and a meditation upon the American dream. Vincent Canby says, "though it's not very serious at being either." It is about three friends on the assembly line of a Detroit automobile plant who decide to rob their million head-

quarters and discover, in the process, a leader detailing the union's lean-shedding activities. The resulting attempts at black-

ness are "predictably disastrous for the friends and for the movie." Canby adds that, "The movie is at its best in describing the quality of the day-to-day life of its leading characters—Zeke (Richard Farrow), Jerry (Harvey Keitel) and Smokey (Yaphet Kotto)... All three work non-stop to afford the material comforts they've been told they deserve. Each in his own way is a very angry man." And their performances are "excellent." It is a film that describes corruption, "without ever making corruption a matter of conscience."

### Fake Money in Turkey

ISTANBUL, March 3 (AP).—Police said yesterday that they have arrested 11 members of a counterfeiting gang and seized about \$8 million in forged U.S. dollars and German marks.

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TECHNICAL		Major multinational Service Organization	Mexico City	MBA or equiv., at least 3 yrs. exp. Int'l banking in Mexico, Eng + Spanish.	Box D-978, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Carlindt St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	W.S.J. 28-2-78
TECHNICAL	Excellent	Int'l Management Consultancy	U.K. + overseas travel	Mid-30. Univ. degree, Eng + 10 yrs. exp. ind./comm. multinational exp.	Ian C. Tetter, Boaz, Allen & Hamilton Int'l, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0DE.	Financial Times 23-2-78
TECHNICAL	£14,000	European Practice	Europe	Exp. Int'l taxation, U.K. tax, English + other Europ. lang. desired.	Overseas Div., Douglas L. Pembias As. Ltd., 410 Street, London WC2R 0NS.	Financial Times 23-2-78

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 4-5, 1978

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## U.S. Trade Data Boost Dollar

LONDON, March 3 (AP-DJ)—The dollar firmed in late European trading today after the announcement of a U.S. trade deficit in January of \$2.4 billion, which was in line with market forecasts.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar rose to 2.0225 marks, up 13 points from late yesterday and 35 points above its historic low of last Wednesday.

The U.S. trade deficit against the Swiss franc was even greater. It edged up to 1.8225 Swiss francs, a gain of 175 centimes on the day and 925 centimes above its all-time low reached yesterday.

The dollar also firmed against the French franc, sterling, the guilder and Belgian franc, but it eased against the yen.

Dealers stressed that today's movement will not necessarily carry over into dealings next week. Pressure on the U.S. currency could resume, they said, noting that recent selling of dollars has tended to be most intense on Mondays and Tuesdays.

The traders said activity in Tokyo early Monday may set the keynote of the early part of the week, especially if the yen meets with stiff upward pressure despite previous determined efforts of the Japanese monetary authorities to halt its appreciation.

Some observers have said that

in light of the recent sharp appreciation of the deutsche mark and Swiss franc the yen is currently undervalued and it could easily become the next target of speculation.

Others maintained that the prospects are brighter for a resumption of the U.S. dispute with Japan and West Germany over the conduct of monetary policy. If so, the present turmoil on the foreign exchange market may subside and high interest rates may attract capital into dollars.

Most dealers said they could not rule out the possibility that West Germany may impose some form of capital control to stem the deutsche mark's appreciation, in spite of official denials.

The attitude of the oil-exporting countries towards the dollar's weakness continues to be a worrisome topic, even though Saudi Arabia has backed the U.S. currency as the universal oil pricing unit.

Kuwait Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Aljaid said in a Kuwaiti newspaper interview that the dollar's decline requires a reconsideration of the price freeze by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "It is time to establish a formula for compensating for the latest dollar dip," he argued.

## U.S. Urges World Wheat Stock With Total of 30 Million Tons

GENEVA, March 3 (AP-DJ)—The United States has proposed international reserve stocks of wheat within a new wheat trade agreement of 30 million tons, the executive secretary of the International Wheat Council said today.

J.H. Partridge said the U.S. proposal will be discussed at the 50-nation wheat conference next

week. The proposal was made by the delegation of Dale Hathaway, chief U.S. negotiator, in a conference committee yesterday and there was no immediate reaction from other participants.

The size of the proposed reserve stocks is only one of the key elements in the six-week discussions on a treaty to replace the current international wheat agreement. The current wheat agreement has economic provisions, has failed to stabilize the wheat price in recent years and runs out at the end of June.

The negotiations, held behind closed doors except for rare public meetings of the conference assembly, passed the halfway mark today without any apparent indication of significant progress. The principal wheat-exporting and importing nations still at odds over wheat trade terms to choose for keeping world market prices within reasonable limits.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Jean-François Schmitt, an assistant vice-president of First National Bank of Chicago, has been appointed deputy general manager of Citibank, an Egyptian joint venture bank. He replaces vice-president Wolfgang Huchel, who returns to a senior position in First Chicago's West German head office in Frankfurt.

Citibank NA has announced that Henry King, vice-president, has been transferred to its Geneva branch where he will be responsible for the bank's world corporate group customers located in the French speaking part of Switzerland. In addition, he will be the senior officer in charge of the Geneva branch. Previously at the bank's head office in New York, he replaces Bernard Durr, who has left the organization.

Arab Finance Group has announced the appointment of Talat Akman to the position of senior adviser. Prior to joining the Arab Finance Group he was vice-president and head of the international money management division at the Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago.

Nils Kjellberg, general manager of Volvo France, has been named financial consultant of the finance division of the Volvo Group. He will be succeeded by Jean-François Matignon, who has held various positions in the automobile and industrial vehicle divisions and who will continue as director of the removable pieces division.

Arthur Kunka has been appointed vice-president and managing director of U.S.I. Europe based in Antwerp as of April 1. He replaces A.O. Hansen, who is returning to the company's headquarters in New York.

Danish Trade Deficit Widens From Year Ago

COPENHAGEN, March 3 (AP-DJ)—Denmark posted a 1.92 billion kroner (about \$346 million) deficit on its balance of trade in January, compared with a deficit of 1.17 billion kroner in December and a deficit of 1.81 billion kroner a year earlier.

Imports in January rose to 1.66 billion kroner, from 1.57 billion kroner a year earlier while exports rose to 4.46 billion kroner

## Factory Orders In U.S. Decline By 3.6 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, March 3 (Reuters)—New orders received by U.S. manufacturers fell \$3.4 billion, or 3.6 per cent, in January to a seasonally adjusted \$112.2 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

This compared with a 4.7-per cent gain in December, which represented a revision of the 4-per cent increase, originally reported.

Shipments, which had gained 3.3 per cent in December, fell 2.27 billion, or 2.8 per cent to \$118.6 billion, the department said.

Inventories rose \$749 million, or 0.4 per cent, to \$117.47 billion in January. They had slipped 0.2 per cent in December.

The drops in orders and shipments were the steepest since December, 1974, when orders declined 6.3 per cent and shipments by 5 per cent.

## British Reserves Fall \$167 Million

LONDON, March 3 (Reuters)—Britain's official foreign currency reserves fell \$167 million in February to \$20.7 billion after repayment of foreign currency loans totaling \$503 million and net new borrowing of \$105 million, the Treasury said yesterday.

The figures showed an underlying inflow of \$236 million against \$238 million in January. Britain's reserves have shown a consistent rise since their December, 1976, trough of \$4.13 billion. The rise over the last four months has been more than \$800 million, reflecting action by the Bank of England to slow the dollar's fall and the rise of sterling in foreign exchange trading, analysts said.

Qatar Seeking Loan

PARIS, March 3 (AP-DJ)—The state of Qatar is negotiating with three international banking groups for a 10-year, \$150-million Eurocredit Paris banking sources said. The credit will be guaranteed by the Qatar government.

## CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL

\$30,000,000 FLOATING RATE NOTES DUE 1981

Notice is hereby given that the rate of interest for the period February 2, 1978, to August 1, 1978, is 8 1/8 per cent per annum. Interest payable August 1st, 1978, will be \$40,536.40 per \$1,000 nominal calculated on 181 days.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Tyrannical Behavior a Disservice Proxmire's 'Prosecution' of Miller

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP)—In the wake of the Bert Lance affair, it is little wonder that Senate committees responsible for confirmation of important agency heads are taking an extra-careful look at all nominees.

But it is also fair to ask whether the effort by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., to derail President Carter's nomination of William Miller as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board was not a disservice to Mr. Miller, the President, the Federal Reserve—and indeed, to the Senate itself.

Sen. Proxmire, in his role as chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, is one of the more conscientious, hard-working senators, and better informed on the economy than most of them.

But this time, he went beyond the role of the prudent examiner to assume the role of prosecutor. A significant point is that from the start, Sen. Proxmire was unhappy with the Miller nomination, having concluded that the president of Textron, Inc., did not have the technical background to be chairman of the Fed.

Sen. Proxmire publicly accused Mr. Miller of involvement in a bribe to get business for Textron, but failed to produce facts to back up such a serious charge. His own committee (which had gone along with his demand for an investigation) overwhelmingly confirmed Mr. Miller, 14 to 1, with Sen. Proxmire casting the only negative vote.

Mr. Miller's nomination was approved by the full Senate in a vote today.

But having failed to convict Mr. Miller, Sen. Proxmire proceeded to smear him, suggesting that he withdrew from the nomination because a "cloud" would hang over him. Such innuendo from a U.S. senator goes beyond the mere harassment he foisted on Patricia Harris when she came before his committee as Mr. Carter's nominee as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

The facts in the Miller case are these. When Mr. Miller was president of Textron, its Bell Helicopter unit made a payment of \$2.9 million in 1973 to Air Taxi Co. in Iran as a commission

for obtaining a \$500-million helicopter contract with the government of Iran.

It turns out that the chief of the Iranian Air Force, one Gen. Mohammed Khatami, late brother-in-law of the Shah of Iran, was also a partner or owner of Air Taxi.

Sen. Proxmire charged that the commission to Air Taxi was really a bribe to Mr. Khatami, the sort of disreputable business practice that has gotten many an American corporation into hot water.

But when Sen. Proxmire made the charge on Jan. 24 at Mr. Miller's first appearance before the committee, Mr. Miller steadfastly said he had no knowledge of Mr. Khatami's dual role, and had he known, he would not have approved such a payment.

Sen. Proxmire has never been able to shake Mr. Miller's story. After a six-week investigation by the committee's agents, there has been added not a single shred of evidence that Mr. Miller has been telling anything but the truth.

Thereupon, the Wisconsin senator blandly suggested to Mr. Miller that since the Securities and Exchange Commission is conducting a broad investigation into Textron that would last four to six months, Mr. Miller should step aside anyway. Mr. Miller angrily and correctly mapped that withdrawal "is the most irresponsible thing I could do."

Waiting for confirmation last week in a small, temporary office at the Fed, Mr. Miller was calm and confident. He knows that Arthur Burns will be a tough act to follow, but it does not faze him.

Only time will tell how Mr. Miller performs. But his credentials are still impressive, and he conveys to visitors a real-world grasp of the enormous responsibilities he is about to assume. As an angry Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D-N.H., told Sen. Proxmire, "You haven't laid a glove on him."

In their own ways, both Mr. Miller and Pat Harris handled Sen. Proxmire well, giving as good as they got. But the Wisconsin senator is so bright that he must be having some second thoughts on his tyrannical behavior.

## In Contrast to Classic Theory

## Dollar's Fall Hurts Some U.S. Concerns

MUNICH, March 3 (AP-DJ)—

There is a lingering suspicion in some circles in Western Europe that the United States is still acting under a classic economic theory: A declining dollar in foreign exchange trading helps American business because it significantly increases U.S. exports, thus spurring the overall economy.

Many Europeans believed the Carter administration was acting on this theory when it said early last year that it would not try to keep the dollar from plunging in value against other currencies.

Despite increased dollar support operations by the United States since Jan. 4, the American outlays to prop up the dollar remain relatively small compared with the intervention by European central banks and with the size of the problem. And in any

event, the stated purpose of the United States has been to stabilize monetary markets rather than to keep the value of the dollar at any particular level.

Although it will be several more months before any currency-related increase in U.S. exports shows up in official statistics, it is already clear that "the falling dollar did not create the great selling advantage some people in Washington thought it would," says Frank Well, U.S. assistant commerce secretary for domestic and international business.

According to the theory, when the dollar falls in value against a currency like the West German mark, American goods are needed to buy American-made products. As a result, American goods become cheaper to German buyers, and this price advantage should boost sales of American companies exporting to West Germany.

But such theoretical advantages do not help a sizable chunk of U.S. exports to Western Europe. Of the estimated \$34 billion of U.S. merchandise exports to Western Europe last year, the Commerce Department says that about \$8.4 billion were agricultural products and farm-goods sales are far more likely to be influenced by European agricultural policies and the weather than by foreign-exchange rates.

And even among manufacturing companies, the advantages to U.S. companies of a declining dollar tend to be slighter than anticipated.

For example, sales at Beckman Instruments, Inc., the West German subsidiary of Beckman Instruments Inc. of California, have been rising over the past several months. But the increase has been checked by West Germany's slow economic growth rate.

Meanwhile, the combination of a falling dollar and slow European economic growth has spurred many European companies competing with U.S. concerns to pull out all the stops in battling for business.

There are a number of other factors at work undermining the price advantage conferred by the dollar's decline. An important one is the high rate of inflation in the United States, with the rate running at around 6.5 per cent a year and threatening to go higher, says his home office has had to order price increases more than once

over the past several months to compensate for rising costs in the United States. Unfortunately, the weakness of the European Market has prevented Mr. Rath from passing on these scheduled increases to his customers.

"It's a situation where the more you sell, the more you stand to lose," Mr. Well notes.

## U.S. Money Supply Stable As Loan Demand Increases

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP-DJ)—The basic U.S. money supply dipped slightly, loan demand at major New York banks picked up slightly while foreign purchases of marketable U.S. Treasury securities set a record in the latest reporting week, according to figures released yesterday through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The basic M-1 money supply dipped \$400 million in the week ended Feb. 22. But M-2, a broader measure, was up \$300 million. The changes were well within estimates analysts had made earlier in the week.

The Fed estimated the basic money supply averaged a seasonally adjusted \$335.8 billion in the week, down from the previous week's \$336.2 billion, revised from an originally reported \$336.1 billion.

M-2 was put at \$314.2 billion, up from a revised \$313.9 billion. M-1 is the total of private deposits or checking accounts, deposits plus cash in the public hand. M-2 consists of cash plus all private deposits at commercial banks except those large ones represented by certificates.

The Fed also reported its holdings of marketable U.S. government securities in custody for foreign central banks and official institutions jumped a record \$2.18 billion to \$53.52 billion.

The latest gain, which eclipsed the previous record of \$1.94 billion set in the Nov. 18 week, reflected the battering the dollar has taken in foreign exchange trading as central banks, buying dollars in support operations, invest the excess reserves in U.S. securities.

The heavy foreign investment continued yesterday. On behalf of foreigners, the Fed entered

## U.S. Trade Deficit Widened in January

WASHINGTON, March 3 (Reuters)—The U.S. monthly trade deficit with the rest of the world increased in January to nearly \$2.4 billion compared with \$1.18 billion in December, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said exports fell to \$10.01 billion in January from \$11.01 billion in December. Imports also dropped, to \$12.39 billion from \$13.13 billion.

Analysts said both import and export figures for December were artificially inflated because of the recent weakness of the dollar on world currency markets.

There was no real change in the month-to-month pattern when the effects of the strike were discounted, they said.

The government is now collecting its trade statistics on a slightly different basis, counting imports to the month they actually arrive in the United States rather than in the month they are registered, but this is not expected to make any difference in the overall trade picture.

The Commerce Department has applied the new method of logging imports to all of last year, resulting in the sharp narrowing of the annual deficit to \$26.55 billion compared with \$26.73 billion under the old method.

The big trade deficit, a large part of which was attributable to costly imports of oil, has been one factor given as a reason for the recent weakness of the dollar on world currency markets.

Oil imports rose sharply last month, increasing by 12.5 per cent to almost 193 million barrels, which cost \$2.6 billion. In December, oil imports totaled just over 172 million barrels which were valued at \$2.3 billion.

Analysts said the sharp increase in oil imports was probably the result of both the severe winter weather in the eastern half of the country and the growing switch to oil by industry as the result of the coal strike.

The cost of an average barrel of oil from overseas was \$13.59 in January, a jump of more than \$1 from January, 1977, when the average price was \$12.57.

At his press conference yesterday, President Carter said U.S.

oil imports were expected to level off this year and cited this as one of several factors he said had not been taken into account in assessing the condition of the dollar.

U.S. exports of food to the rest of the world fell slightly in January, as did shipments of planes and other transportation equipment.

Food imports were basically unchanged during January, while there was a fall in imports of automobiles and general manufacturing goods.

## Money Supply Figures Help Stock Prices

NEW YORK, March 3 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange held a narrow gain today in moderate trading for the second day this week after falling the first three sessions.

The market opened higher on a report yesterday that the U.S. money supply declined and on reports that the dollar advanced in foreign exchange trading.

However, prices trimmed earlier gains.

Analysts said investors were being cautious in advance of the weekend voting by the nation's coal miners on the proposed contract with bituminous-coal operators.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, up 0.17 at 3 p.m., rose 0.86 to 747.31.

Some 740 issues gained, with about 540 lower. Volumes totaled 20.12 million shares, little changed from 20.28 million shares yesterday.

U.S. automakers said late February car sales fell 7.9 per cent with General Motors, Chrysler and American Motors reporting declines while Ford Motor challenged up a gain of 20 per cent.

Newton Zinder of K.F. Hutton & Co. said the sales figures were "a bit disappointing but not unexpected." Ford rose 7/8 to 43 5/8 and GM 1/8 to 58 1/2, but Chrysler slipped 1/4 to 10 7/8 and AMC 1/8 to 4 1/4.

Prices also finished narrowly higher on the American Stock Exchange in active trading with the Amex index up 0.03 to 123.09.

## Turkey Sends Team For Talks at IMF

ANKARA, March 3 (AP-DJ)—A five-person Turkish delegation of finance ministry and central bank officials flew to Washington today to resume negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on Turkey's request for standby credits.

Talks with the IMF were interrupted with a change of government in Turkey in January. Turkey is in desperate need of foreign credits because of a record balance of payments deficit in 1977, diminished foreign currency reserves and pressing foreign debt repayments.

U.K. Concerns Set Up Options Clearing Firm

LONDON, March 3 (AP-DJ)—Vickers, P.A. Costa and Co., and Joseph Selig and Co. said today they jointly formed a company, Opclear, to function as a clearing and client-accounting system for member firms in the London-traded options market. Opclear is scheduled to start up in a couple of months.

Opclear, subject to consent of the London Stock Exchange Council, will record and monitor clients' positions, trades for brokers and daily margin requirements. It can also offer a clearing service to market makers and service brokers.

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- 12 Month -		Stock Div In \$	Yld.	P/E	52 100% High	Low	J.P.M. Quot	Pre Clo
High.	Low							
1735	19 1/4	Wickes	.88	5.2	49	15 1/2	18	15 1/4+

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+0.03	3 months	256	256.50	246.50	247
+0.05	Silver: spot	258.50	258.70	258.30	258.60
+0.05	6 months	263.10	263.70	262.88	263

[illegible]

1,660,000	Dec	1914	1925	1930	-1570	1618	-1614	Envirlich Co	McIntyr Mn	Singer Co
1,600,000	Mar	1925	1947	1925	-1935	1680	-1987	Esquire	Mesta Mach	South Ry
	May	1947	1925	1925	-1935	1571	-1575	ExCellO	McIntyr Mn	Chas. Ry

[illegible]

**Paris Commodities**

[illegible]

152.88	Nov	—	—	1,030-1,055	-29	The offering is expected to consist of equal principal amounts of five-year bonds due 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999.
88.420	Dec	—	—	1,045-1,060	-15	
32.2136	Mar	1,115	—	1,105-1,110	+17	
	Apr	—	—			

[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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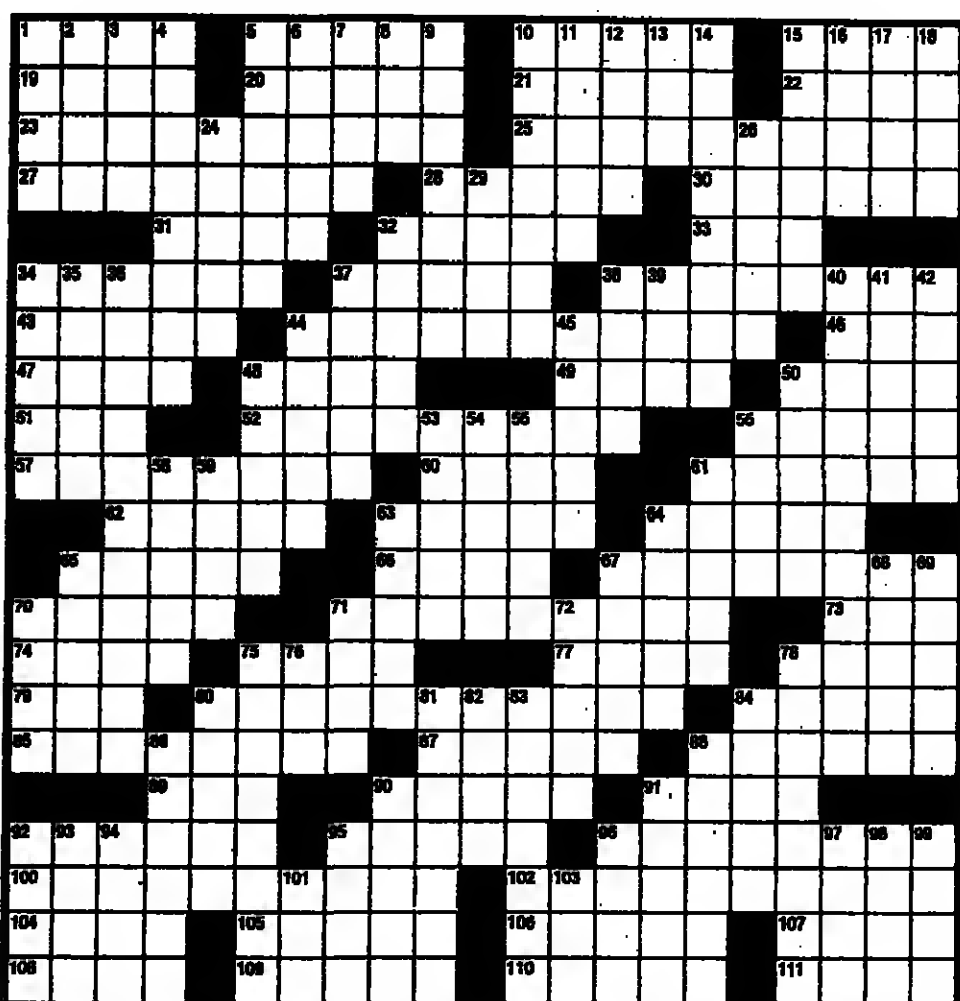
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

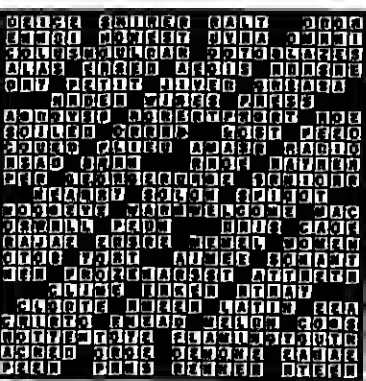
ALPHABETICAL ACROBATICS—By Alfio Micci



ACROSS  
1 Fella  
2 Flat top  
3 Confession  
10 Like some others  
13 Suez  
15 Fanned Polish  
20 Soprano  
21 Nurse practitioner  
22 Great Lake  
23 Croche figure  
24 Question for  
25 Brother John  
27 Fabled stove  
28 Old Coast  
29 Public  
30 Queen  
31 Goes astray  
32 Color of  
33 natural wool  
34 Except  
35 Perfumed bag  
37 Aerialist's comb  
38 Coastal dweller  
39 Musketeer  
40 Start of a  
41 famed salinity  
42 Wraith  
43 Beloved, old style  
44 National  
45 Widespread  
46 Leading craft  
47 Evergreen  
48 American  
49 novelist  
50 Attack  
51 Certain three  
52 Persian spirit  
53 Stable  
54 Fenderous  
55 Happened

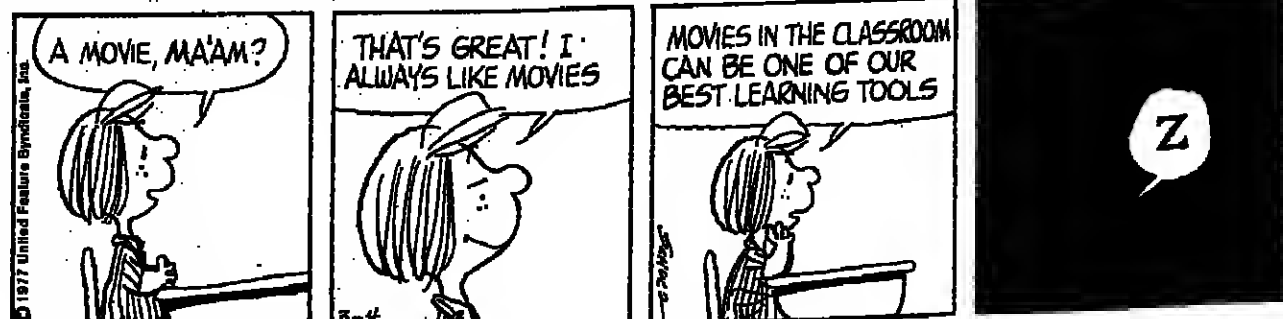
DOWN  
12 Greek peak  
13 OPEC's concern  
14 Phinder  
15 Seed with  
16 authority  
17 Sahara  
18 Say's "The  
19 Beer containers  
20 Faint and wispy  
21 Berlin beyond  
22 city limits  
23 Yesterday, in  
24 Paris

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN  
32 This  
33 One god  
34 Op — (at a  
35 disadvantage)  
36 Line re a  
37 certain  
38 threemane  
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41 Hoffman, for ease  
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46 Cery retreats  
47 Aerialist's comb  
48 Bandman  
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53 Traffic, for  
54 jart  
55 One of the  
56 "Little Women"  
57 Revell's Charles  
58 — 1914-15  
59 Merit  
60 Bess or Palmer  
61 Famed actress,  
62 Mrs.  
63 Acreage  
64 End  
65 Garden bloomer  
66 Offspring  
67 Wakes  
68 Went in haste  
69 Jart  
70 Papal name  
71 Fiddle  
72 Casual  
73 Country, in  
74 Calabria  
75 Office, abbr.  
76 Acorns  
77 Struck with  
78 wonder  
79 Streamlet  
80 Donkey, in  
81 Europe  
82 Hazy, abbr.  
83 Ben's damask  
84 Feed the kiddy  
85 African village  
86 Abilard's  
87 "at Nan"  
88 yang  
89 (Chinese omelet)

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF



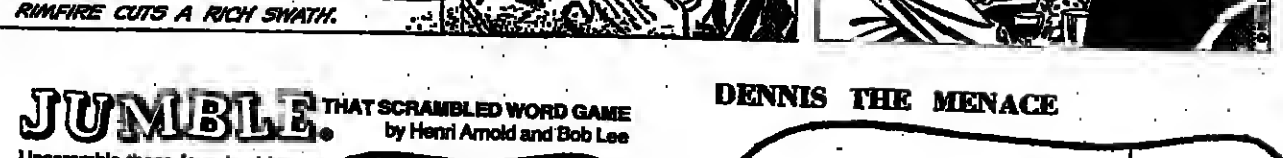
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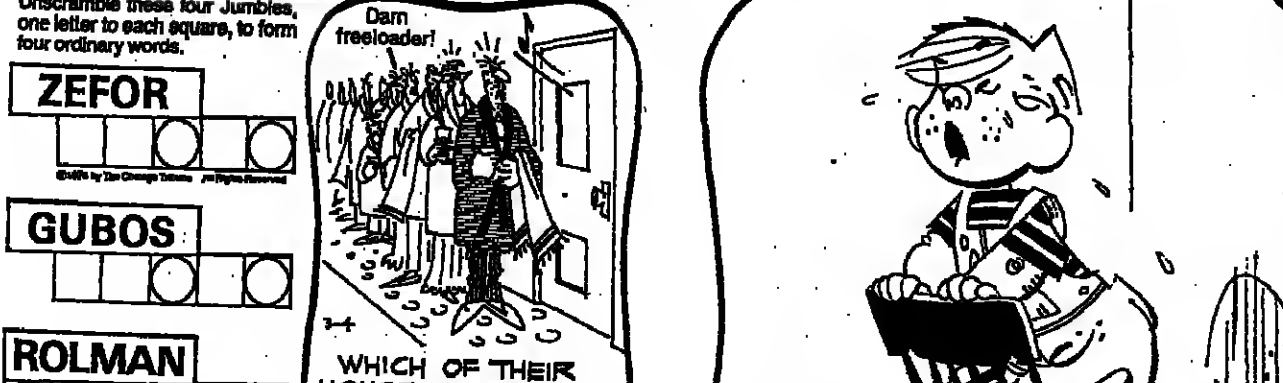
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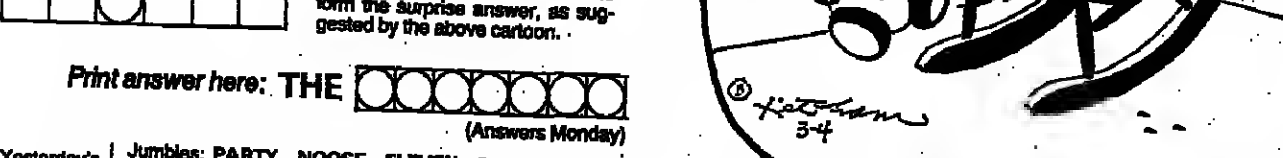
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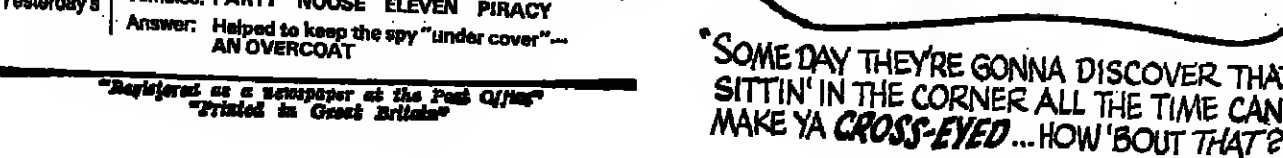
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ROLMAN



Yesterday's



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## WEATHER

## BOOKS

## INTIMATIONS OF MORTALITY

By Violet Weingarten, Knopf, 242 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHILE Freud believed that it is impossible for us to imagine our own deaths, he may be proved wrong if we continue to get books like this one from writers who are dying. They bring one increasingly close to the thing itself. It may not be too fanciful to say that all of a writer's life is an apprenticeship for the description of death.

Violet Weingarten was an attractive and vital woman of 60 when she died of cancer in 1976, after two years of treatment and uncertainty. She had already written four novels when she began keeping this journal, and she knew what she was about. She understood that modern technology has inevitably mechanized death and robbed it of that dramatic sense of finality that used to make it seem so "classical." In "Intimations of Mortality," she observes that a medically monitored illness is mocked by the minutiae of treatment and by the obsessive reading of signs and that this is an integral part of its tragedy.

When we are dying, Mrs. Weingarten's journal demonstrates most of us do not cease to hope against hope. To keep up a "brave" front, to lie to those we love and allow them to lie to us. Everyone enters into a conspiracy of silence, perhaps because death is too difficult to articulate if one were to say, "I am dying," what would the next sentence be? Can you discuss your own death for a year? It is proverbial that dying people tell no lies, but the truth comes out only in the last breath.

The author was afraid of being "messy" of turning her family into "emotional garbage pails." She clung to her dignity, and perhaps this was a mistake, one that robbed her last months of emotional expression. Perhaps we ought to know more about the dignity of desperation. If anything can afford to be theatrical, it is death.

In "Intimations of Mortality," the author observes that she had no unfinished business to mourn — she had always done what she wanted. Her death was not a tragedy of incompleteness. She simply wished to go on living because she enjoyed it.

"I feel," she said, "in need of a philosophy." These days most of us go naked to death without religion or philosophy, consoled only by what we have done, by those we have loved and those who have loved us.

She was not panicked by death, but intimidated. Like a shy woman reading sex manuals, she writes, she sought how-to-do-it books on death, but, in the last analysis, every death is copyrighted. Like every sexual act, it

belongs only to the person who is experiencing it. Mrs. Weingarten mentions with incredulity the ultimate intellectual presumption of Aldous Huxley, who read "The Book of the Dead" to his dying wife, as if that would help her.

Death used to make believers of us, now it makes skeptics. There is no longer any form for the thing, no longer the security of a structured event. We die almost at random. A completely secular death is reduced to theater: one tries to perform it well, not to muffle one's lines. On his deathbed, André Gide is alleged to have said, "Before you quote me, make sure I'm conscious."

Of course it is a comfort to have people you love around you, but even if all humanity were to come to see you off, even if the world came to a temporary stop, you would still have to go alone. And Violet Weingarten knew this.

If there is time for reflection, dying comments on the life that it completes, and this sense of perspective, of clarification, is the best part of "Intimations of Mortality." Mrs. Weingarten gives us the feeling that having lived well is as dramatically satisfying in its way as a good novel. Perhaps it would be true to say that, in her case, death, like art, imitates life.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Ancient Scroll Turns Up at Shanghai Shop

PEKING, March 3 (Reuters). — A 1,200-year-old copy of a book has turned up in a Shanghai bookstore, it was reported yesterday.

The New China News Agency said "The Book of Divination" was copied during the Tang Dynasty (AD 618 to 907) and was among a bundle of old books bought by the secondhand store last year.

The copy is in the form of a scroll headlined Volume 23 and has 6,000 characters. The paper is fine, thin and smooth and still in good condition. It is not known when "The Book of Divination" was written, as it is not listed in the literary catalogues of any dynasty.

Five essays were written on the back of the scroll by Japanese monks in AD 881, indicating that the book arrived in Japan about then, the Chinese news agency said.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

March 3, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on some prices following municipal symbols indicate frequency of quotation applied for the

UNIT (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (q) — quarterly; (a) — annually; (b) — bi-monthly; (s) — semi-annually; (y) — yearly; (o) — other.

UNITED STATES BANK & Co. Ltd.

(d) Barclays Bank Ltd. SP24.65  
(d) Citicorp Bank Ltd. SP24.65  
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(d) Citicorp Bank Ltd. SP24.65

SAVING OF KENET & CO. LTD.  
(d) CIP Fund SP18.51  
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(d) CIP Fund SP18.51

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.  
(d) Capital Int'l. SP15.29  
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(d) CIP Fund SP18.51  
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FIDELITY (GERMANY)  
(d) Fidelity Amer. Asia SP24.65  
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JARDINE FLEMING  
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(d) Jardine Japan Fund SP18.51  
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LLOYDS INT'L MGT. CO. (GENEVA)  
(d) Lloyds Int'l. Mgt. Co. SP18.51  
(d) Lloyds Int'l. Mgt. Co. SP18.51

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.  
(d) U.S. Dollar Fund SP18.51  
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SWISS BANK CORP.  
(d) America-Value SP24.65  
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UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND  
(d) Amco S.S. SP18.51  
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## Dollar Posts Gains in Europe

LONDON, March 6 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose against the major European currencies today but fell to a recent low against the yen in hectic and at times confused trading.

The dollar fell sharply against the yen in Tokyo even though the Bank of Japan was reliably reported to have purchased \$450 million to stem the decline. Turnover in spot transactions reached \$850 million and the dollar closed at a record low in 253.17 yen, down from 257.13 Friday and the previous record low of 257 yen on Jan. 4.

Weakness of the dollar against the yen had an initially negative

impact on the dollar's performance against other currencies when European trading started. In addition, dealers said that the dollar was also adversely affected by news that U.S. mine-workers had rejected a settlement endorsed by the Carter administration and had instead decided to continue their three-month-old coal strike.

Though it was widely expected that President Carter would invoke the Taft-Hartley Act to get the miners back to work, such an announcement did not occur before the European foreign exchange market closed.

At about mid-morning, large-

scale selling of deutsche marks developed, which had a hand-wagon effect on trading for other currencies.

Dealers said they could not determine whether the sales of deutsche marks represented completion of a shift of funds from deutsche marks into yen. However, dealers said that such a switch was plausible.

Observers noted that while the deutsche mark appreciated about 11.5 per cent against the dollar over the past three months, the corresponding rise of the yen has come to only 5.3 per cent.

Early in the morning, the dollar traded as low as 1.9580 deutsche marks. However, when the mid-morning sales of deutsche marks developed, the dollar got as high as 2.0450 before settling back at the close to 2.0275 marks compared with 2.0225 Friday.

The Bundesbank did not intervene at the Frankfurt afternoon trading session and reliable sources said the German central bank stayed out of the market at other times as well.

Although Swiss authorities disclosed various details of their previously announced capital-control measures, the dollar traded down to about 1.82 Swiss francs in the morning. Nevertheless, the U.S. currency rose sharply later in the day in sympathy with its gains against the mark. At the close, the dollar was quoted at 1.8725 Swiss francs, up from 1.8525 late Friday.

In keeping with its gains against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc, the dollar moved up against other European currencies as well. It finished at 4.7725 French francs, up from 4.7675 Friday. It also advanced against the Benelux currencies and lira.

Sterling slipped to \$1.9355 from \$1.9395 but advanced to \$3.9262 deutsche marks from \$3.9232.

## Switzerland Details Rules On Securities Sales' Ban

ZURICH, March 6 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss National Bank today issued a detailed set of rules for the almost complete ban on purchases of Swiss-franc securities by non-resident foreigners it announced last week.

The bank also set a quota on sales to foreigners of new Swiss-franc bonds and privately placed notes of foreign borrowers.

The ban, effective last Tuesday, was designed to curb the inflow of foreign funds into the country and thus slow the rise of the Swiss franc in foreign exchange trading.

The only exception to the ban is new Swiss-franc denominated bonds and privately placed notes of foreign borrowers. But even here, banks handling such paper are required to apply a quota system reserving 66 per cent for Swiss citizens and residents. The secondary market for such paper, however, is closed to foreigners.

The central bank's issue today seems designed to clear up any areas of confusion, it says, for instance, about the purposes of this ban, foreigners who have lived in Switzerland for more than two years, or those whose families reside in Switzerland, are exempt from the ban as are diplomats stationed in the country and international organizations.

However, foreign-controlled firms in Switzerland will be considered as foreigners and subject to the ban. They do not have any operations in this country. Foreign-controlled companies set up to buy securities will also be considered as foreigners and subject to the restrictions.

The central bank said that Liechtenstein, which uses the same currency and generally follows Swiss monetary rules, also has imposed a similar ban. This means that the so-called letterbox companies in Liechtenstein, possibly totaling 30,000 concerns, will be subject to the restrictions.

The bank said that if Swiss companies enlarge their capital, foreign holders of shares will be allowed to exercise their subscription rights, provided the capital increase is approved by the central bank.

It said that if foreign interests increase their participation in a Swiss company, and if this increase is obviously for commercial reasons rather than simply channelling funds into the country, such investment may be allowed, subject to its approval and presumably on a case-by-case basis. Foreign participation in a limited company, however, is not restricted.

The bank said that any intermediary role, even if both seller and buyer are foreign, is banned as is the sale of securities to foreigners in any way, including through exporting the paper.

Fines up to 100,000 Swiss francs plus a jail term are the penalties for infringement of these rules.

## Swiss Franc 15% Too High, Official Says

ZURICH, March 6 (Reuters).—The Swiss franc is now overvalued by at least 15 if not 20 per cent, Swiss National Bank president Fritz Leutwiler said today.

He added that this was bound to affect the country's economy but it may be 1979 before the full effects of the franc's sharp appreciation since December are felt.

Meanwhile, it is disappointing that import prices have not fallen further, Mr. Leutwiler said. Given the franc's present value, Switzerland ought to have a negative inflation rate, he added.

Mr. Leutwiler repeated that Switzerland will not introduce formal exchange controls in the form of a two-tier market to counter the franc's rise. But the bank has not used up all its ammunition in the fight to stop the currency appreciating, he said.

Later, a spokesman for the Swiss National bank said it intends to revive its plans to institute a licensing system for foreign exchange dealers. The plan was first proposed more than two years ago but was subsequently dropped.

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## Cold, Coal Strike Hit U.S. Business

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP-DJ).—The coal strike and foul weather curbed U.S. business activity in February, according to the monthly survey of the National Association of Purchasing Management.

Adding to the gloomy picture, prices for raw materials continued to rise last month, with about 54 per cent of the members surveyed saying they were paying higher prices in February, compared with 48 per cent the prior month. "The three-month upward thrust in the rate of price increases is creating new concern about the 1978 inflation rate," the group said.

Price increases were reported for many commodities with many also in short supply. The purchasing group attributed the lengthening list of commodities in short supply partly to the coal strike and cold weather. Companies adding to materials inventories last month outnumbered those reducing inventories for the second consecutive month.

## U.S. Law Aids Europeans Corporate Morality and Business

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, March 6 (NYT).—Foreign corporations are laughing up their sleeves at the U.S. Senate these days. The dollar may be tumbling and world currency markets in unprecedented disarray, but the Senate took its time in letting William Miller pick up the untended reins of the Federal Reserve Board because Textron Inc., the conglomerate he used to head, may have made an improper payment to win a foreign contract several years ago. Mr. Miller says he knew nothing about it, but Congress seems bent on showing that next to nothing claims priority these days over its new-found desire to keep U.S. corporations clean.

But the more the Senate vaunts its concern about corporate morality, the more European and other foreign businessmen think they are securing a competitive edge over their American rivals. It may not be much of an edge and it probably will not last long. But the prevailing philosophy among European companies and European governments is that everything that brings in orders, including bribery, helps in a time of worldwide recession.

The United States is now the only industrial country that actually forbids its businessmen by law from bribing a foreign official in order to secure an order. All other industrial countries prohibit the bribing of their own officials, but broadly consider other countries' officials fair game. It is too early yet to measure with any precision how much of a handicap this difference in national attitudes imposes on U.S. corporations, but circumstantial evidence suggests they are the losers so far.

Another reason for supposing that U.S. corpora-

tions may suffer abroad is the simple fact that no other industrial government currently plans to outlaw bribery by its own companies. Evidently, they think it can be useful. According to the British management magazine Chief Executive, over 30 per cent of British corporate directors believe their companies have lost business because they failed to bribe or to bribe enough.

In the developing world, however, bribery still appears to be a useful business tool, and it is there that U.S. firms are likely to feel the effects of the new law most keenly. It is not easy to pin down concrete examples, but all European businessmen accept that "kickbacks," "commissions," or whatever the euphemism may be, are often expected in the developing world.

In many parts of black Africa, political leaders are still almost expected to line their pockets when in office, while in some of the new Arab oil states there is no real distinction between the private wealth of the ruling sheikhs and the national government's resources. And so, in allowing their corporations to behave as they think fit in these markets, European governments say they are just recognizing the brutal facts of business life.

It is not certain that U.S. corporations really will be stopped from greasing the odd palm or two by the new anti-bribery law. They can still employ local sales agents who would be expected to take care of any dirty work necessary out of their fat commissions. It will also be hard to keep track of what foreign subsidiary companies, subject to foreign laws, are really doing. Elliot Richardson, the former attorney general, has already warned that in the courts the new U.S. bribery ban may prove unenforceable.

## No Quarrels and Nothing 'Personal'

## Two Euromarket Banks End U.S. Venture

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 6 (NYT).—Union Bank of Switzerland and Deutsche Bank, two of the most powerful banks in the Euromarket, announced over the weekend that they will dissolve their six-year-old joint venture in New York at the end of this month.

UBS-DB of New York was looked upon by many investment bankers as an unholy alliance of European power—the parent banks are each the biggest in their home country—and one that was bound to be split apart by their fierce rivalry in the Euromarket.

The terse official announcements said simply that Deutsche Bank would buy out UBS's 50-per-cent holding as a result of "structural changes in international securities markets."

In fact, it was UBS which initiated the move by requesting to buy the Deutsche Bank stake. Deutsche Bank refused and, under the articles of agreement forming the New York venture, had the right at that point to buy out UBS.

Terms were not disclosed. However, the joint venture's equity capital totals some \$4.5 million. The settlement will be in cash.

Insiders insist that there were no quarrels and that there was nothing "personal" about the breakup, which was "discussed in a very factual manner."

The key reason for Deutsche Bank's unwillingness to sell out to UBS, sources reported, was the fear that it would lose—in building up a new operation—precious

time in competing against the other big West German banks for a slice of the U.S. business available for foreign banks. Another important consideration was the fear that a new operation would fall under new restrictive U.S. banking rules which would put it at a severe competitive disadvantage.

Washington has been discussing since 1974 new rules on foreign bank operations aimed at putting them under the same kind of restrictions as U.S. banks regard-

ing interstate branches and the separation of investment and commercial banking operations.

Foreign banks formed before the end of 1974 would not be subject to such a new law. However, whether the Deutsche Bank operation would be considered as having started in 1972 or whether it would be considered to have started anew is a question U.S. banking authorities will have to decide.

This is less of a problem for UBS as its primary business in the United States is as an investment bank.

One of the key aims UBS had in seeking to take over UBS-DB was to scale down its operations. With fixed rates no longer charged on securities transactions and with cut-throat competition lowering charges to institutional clients, UBS found it could buy and sell more cheaply through U.S. brokerage firms than through its affiliate.

UBS is expected to decide before the end of this week whether to establish a new operation in New York. As the bank has a long history of being in the New York market, most observers believe it will open a new subsidiary and that it will be aimed at underwriting rather than trading and will omit the mergers and acquisitions and corporate finance business that Deutsche Bank is intent on capturing.

## Wall St. Prices Drop Despite Carter Action

NEW YORK, March 6 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices finished broadly lower in sluggish trading today despite President Carter's decision to order striking coal miners back to work under the Taft-Hartley law.

Analysts said there was widespread belief that most of the 160,000 miners concerned would defy the President's action to end the 91-day-old strike, raising fears of some outbreak of violence. Speculation was also attributed to continued weakness in the shares of International Business Machines, which sank about four points, breaking below its 12-month low.

The Dow Jones Industrial

average, down 4.50 at 3 p.m., fell 4.58 points to 742.72.

Some 690 issues declined with about 445 higher.

Volume totaled 17.23 million shares, down from 20.12 million Friday.

IBM's stock dropped 2 1/2 points Thursday and 3 3/4 points Friday. Analysts had no ready explanation for the weakness.

Some attributed it to price reductions announced last week. Today, IBM fell 4 to 241 in active trading.

Tropicana products jumped 10 3/4 to 44 5/8 following this announcement that Tropicana agreed to merge into Beatrice Foods. Beatrice Foods declined 1/4 to 22 5/8.

In the coal group, North American Coal fell 1 to 21 3/8. Pittston was down 1 at 21 3/4. Eastern Gas and Fuel fell 1/4 to 17 1/8 and Occidental Petroleum fell 1 to 22. General Motors, the Big Board's number one active, fell 1/4 to 58 1/4 and Ford Motor eased 1/8 to 43 1/2. Both companies reported a drop in their February car sales last week.

Prices finished lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading with the index down 0.53 to 122.56.

## U.S. Food Firms Agree to Merge

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP-DJ).—Beatrice Foods said it agreed in principle to absorb Tropicana Products of Florida. The proposed transaction is valued at about \$400 million.

Wallace Rasmussen, Beatrice chairman, and Anthony Rossi, Tropicana chairman, said that under the proposal, Tropicana shareholders would exchange each common share for either \$52 or Beatrice convertible preferred stock.

However, the number of shares exchanged for cash would be limited to less than 40 per cent of the 8.4 million Tropicana shares outstanding.

The merger would be subject to approval by shareholders of each company and to a favorable tax ruling.

A Beatrice spokesman said the preferred stock involved in the transaction would be a new issue, the details of which have not been worked out.

## EEC Consumer Prices Rise 8.3% on Year

BRUSSELS, March 6 (AP-DJ).—The European Economic Community's consumer price index rose to a preliminary 127.3 in January (1975 equals 100), up 0.5 per cent from December and 8.3 per cent from a year earlier, Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, said today.

In December, prices rose 0.4 per cent from November and 9.1 per cent from a year earlier, Eurostat said.

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## Left's Election May Hit French Euromart Credit

LONDON, March 6 (AP-DJ).—France's prime status as an international borrower would be adversely affected if the Socialist-Communist alliance wins this month's general election, according to results of an opinion poll of bankers specialized in Euro-currency finance.

Last year, French borrowings in the Euromarkets totaled about \$4.5 billion, of which \$2.5 billion comprised syndicated Euro-currency bank loans and the remainder fixed-rate international debt issues.

The poll of 118 Eurobankers, conducted by the Agelli International Bond Letter and Euro-currency Financing Review, showed that 95 per cent of the respondents would be prepared to continue lending to French government entities. Yet none of the respondents said they were prepared to increase their lending and 42 per cent said they would reduce their lending.

Seventeen per cent said the country's bank borrowing would be the most seriously affected while 33 per cent said France's bond issues would suffer the most.

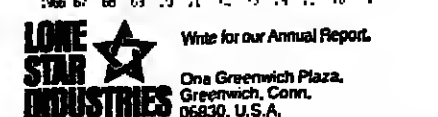
Regarding Euro-currency bank loans, 17 per cent also said French entities would be able to borrow under a leftist government at the same margins above interbank Eurodollar rates as they now do, but 33 per cent said the margins would rise by 0.125 percentage point; 35 per cent by 0.25 point; and 16 per cent by 0.375 point or more.

Of those polled, 58 per cent said that coupon rates for French government-guaranteed Eurobonds would have to be above coupon levels of other prime borrowers following a leftist victory although 25 per cent said coupon rates would not be affected.



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## Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 6

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Prev	Chg
12/77	3M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	4M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	5M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	6M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	7M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	8M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	9M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	10M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	11M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	12M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Prev	Chg
12/77	13M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	14M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	15M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	16M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	17M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	18M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	19M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	20M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	21M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	22M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Prev	Chg
12/77	23M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	24M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	25M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	26M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	27M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	28M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	29M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	30M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	31M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+
12/77	32M	11.8	11.5	0.4	4.4	10.5	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	+

NEW YORK	March 6—Cash	Prices in primary markets as registered today in New York	Year ago
COMMODITY AND METALS			
COFFEES			
Arabica	1.17		
Robusta	1.17		
COFFEES			
Arabica	1.17		
Robusta	1.17		
COFFEES			
Arabica	1.17		
Robusta	1.17		
COFFEES			
Arabica	1.17		
Robusta	1.17		

U.S. Commodity Prices	March 6, 1978	March 6, 1977	% Chg
ORANGE JUICE			
Central	1.17	1.17	0
Florida	1.17	1.17	0
COFFEE			
Arabica	1.17	1.17	0
Robusta	1.17	1.17	0
COFFEE			
Arabica	1.17	1.17	0
Robusta	1.17	1.17	0
COFFEE			
Arabica	1.17	1.17	0
Robusta	1.17	1.17	0

Market Summary	NYSE Most Active	March 6, 1978	March 6, 1977	% Chg
Gen Motors	220,000	44.00	44.00	0
Duke Power	170,000	44.00	44.00	0
Wheat	180,000	44.00	44.00	0
AmT	150,000	44.00	44.00	0
Int'l Tel	120,000	44.00	44.00	0
AmT	100,000	44.00	44.00	0
Int'l Tel	80,000	44.00	44.00	0
AmT	60,000	44.00	44.00	0
Int'l Tel	40,000	44.00	44.00	0
AmT	20,000	44.00	44.00	0



# CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION

## AND SUBSIDIARIES

### CONTINENTAL BANK

231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

Last year was another year of record earnings. Earnings before security transactions for the full year 1977 were a record \$144,204,000, a 10.2 per cent increase over 1976 earnings of \$130,762,000. This represented a return on stockholders' equity for the third year in a row, of about 15 per cent. Fourth-quarter earnings before security transactions rose to a record \$41,554,000 or \$1.18 per share, up 18.1 per cent from the previous record level of \$35,165,000, or 99 cents, reported in the fourth quarter of 1977.

At year-end 1977 the Corporation's loan valuation reserve was \$185,774,000, or 1.11 per cent of total loans. This percentage is among the highest of the nation's ten largest bank holding companies. Our 1977 Annual Report to shareholders will be available soon. If you would like a copy, please write our Corporate Secretary.

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Roger E. Anderson  
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*John H. Perkins*  
John H. Perkins  
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Consolidated Statement of Condition/December 31			1977	1976
(in millions)				
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and due from banks			\$ 2,879.3	\$ 1,523.8
Total funds sold			4,716.0	3,942.6
<b>Investment securities:</b>				
U.S. Treasury and Federal agency securities			683.4	752.2
State, county and municipal securities			1,535.0	1,359.1
Other securities			282.7	252.7
Trading account securities			299.8	383.4
Total loans			14,812.8	12,903.8
Less: Valuation reserve on loans			165.8	163.3
<b>Net loans</b>			<b>14,647.0</b>	<b>12,740.5</b>
Lease financing receivables			327.8	272.9
Properties and equipment			165.0	120.9
Customers' liability on acceptances			255.9	125.5
Other real estate			30.6	16.3
Other assets			577.9	495.0
<b>Total assets</b>			<b>\$25,800.2</b>	<b>\$21,984.9</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Deposits:				
Domestic—Demand			\$ 4,429.1	\$ 3,538.2
Savings			1,449.4	1,151.1
Other time			4,211.2	3,656.3
Overseas branches and subsidiaries			5,864.1	7,108.5
<b>Total deposits</b>			<b>15,953.8</b>	<b>15,454.1</b>
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase			4,383.0	3,981.5
Long-term debt			318.3	265.3
Other funds borrowed			463.3	325.0
Acceptances outstanding			257.8	126.3
Other liabilities			611.9	557.3
<b>Total liabilities</b>			<b>24,768.1</b>	<b>21,072.5</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>				
Preferred stock—Without par value:				
Authorized: 10,000,000 shares, none issued				
Common stock—\$5 par value:				
Authorized: 80,000,000 shares both years				
Issued and outstanding: 1977—35,564,845 shares			177.8	177.3
1976—35,467,010 shares			177.8	177.3
Capital surplus			428.2	427.3
Retained earnings			408.1	307.8
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>			<b>1,012.1</b>	<b>912.4</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>			<b>\$25,800.2</b>	<b>\$21,984.9</b>

Income and Dividends per Share/(5 years)					
	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Income before Security Transactions	\$4.05	\$3.72	\$3.42	\$2.76	\$2.49
Net Income	4.02	3.63	3.25	2.75	2.47
Cash Dividend Declared	1.26	1.18	1.13	1.10	0.96

All per-share data have been restated to reflect the two-for-one stock split which became effective March 1, 1977, and 1976 amounts have been restated to conform to current reporting practices.

#### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing Prices, March 6, 1978	March 6, 1977	% Chg
AmT	44.00	44.00	0
Int'l Tel	44.00	44.00	0
AmT	44.00	44.00	0
Int'l Tel	44.00	44.00	0
AmT	44.00	44.00	0
Int'l Tel	44.00	44.00	0
AmT	44.00	44.00	0
Int'l Tel	44.00	44.00	0
AmT	44.00	44.00	0
Int'l Tel	44.00	44.00	0

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Volume (in millions)	NYSE	NYSE	NYSE
Advanced	44	44	44
Declined	44	44	44
Unchanged	44	44	44
Total Issues	183	183	183
New Issues	7	7	7

Standard & Poor	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57
Industrials	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57
Utilities	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57
Transportation	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57

NYSE Index	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57
Industrials	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57
Utilities	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57
Transportation	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57

Imports of Color TVs	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57
Industrials	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57
Utilities	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57
Transportation	12.57	12.45	12.57	12.57

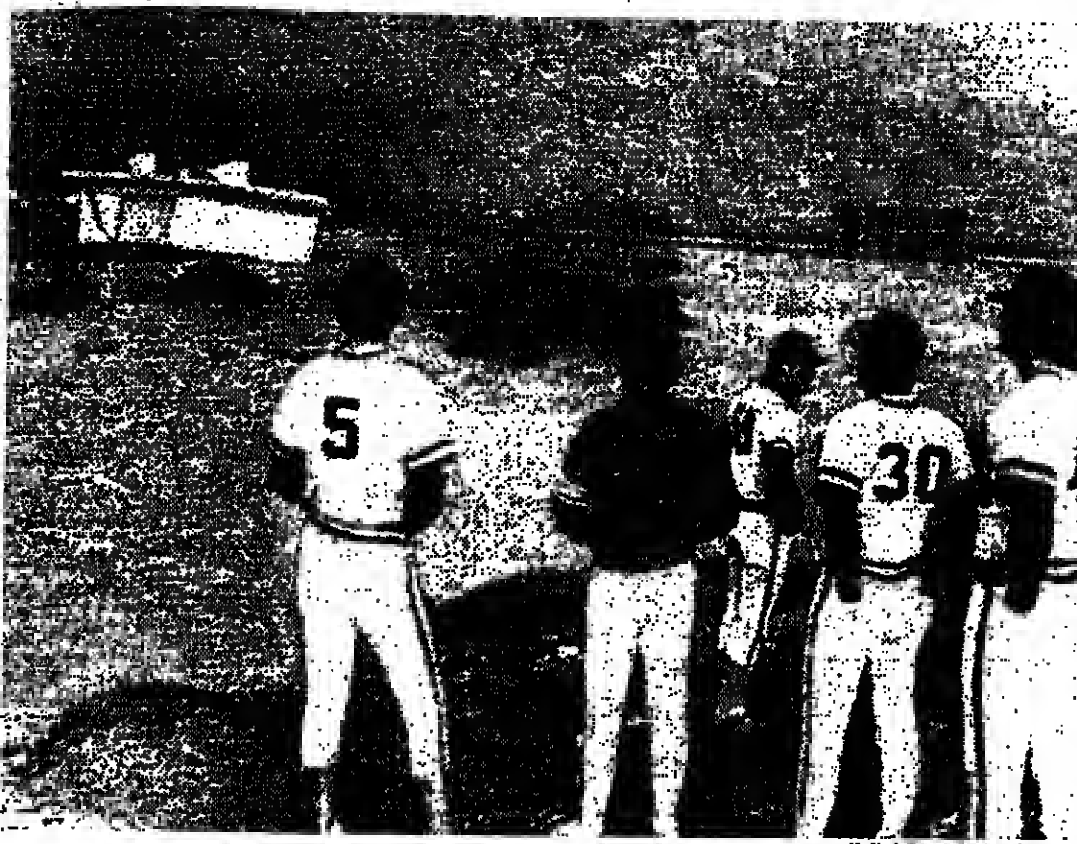












NO GAME TODAY—Some of the Milwaukee Brewers look out over their flooded field in Sun City, Ariz. The state has been declared a disaster area after heavy rains and floods.

## Hisle Has High Goals Set for Him

By Dave Anderson

SUN CITY, Ariz., March 6 (UPI)—Now that he's in the big money, Larry Hisle is a big name in baseball. As a free agent, the 26-year-old centerfielder signed a \$1.1-million six-year contract with the Milwaukee Brewers after having led the American League with 119 runs batted in for the Minnesota Twins last season.

He has come a long way from Portsmouth, Ohio, where his family once was on welfare. But he's not flashing his money. He's not that type. He might lead both leagues in gentleness of manner, in softness of voice. He lets his bat do his bragging.

When the Brewers opened spring training, he was working out here a week before he was supposed to. He arrived with his wife, Shelli, and their 6-year-old son, Larry Jr., and they rented a small apartment that is as modest as his is.

"We're investing some of the money in bonds, nothing risky," he said. "I'm not going to change my lifestyle." His lifestyle also involves a phone call every so often to 15-year-old Mike Weinbrecht, the son of his high school baseball coach. Mike Weinbrecht is in a wheelchair with muscular dystrophy.

"I've known Mike every since I started playing for his father," Hisle was saying. "I used to spend a lot of time in their house. His father, Harry Weinbrecht, knew how to give advice."

An Old Question  
Hisle's mention of Mike Weinbrecht developed from one of baseball's trickiest questions—had he thought about setting any statistical goals for himself as the Brewers' new cleanup hitter?

"That's something I do every year," he said. "I do it for a young friend of mine who has muscular dystrophy. To try to see how I'm doing with the goals I set. I did pretty well last year. I wanted a .301 average."

### Spring Training

## Billingham Traded by Reds For Two Tiger Farmhands

TAMPA, Fla., March 6 (UPI)—The Cincinnati Reds traded Jack Billingham, a 35-year-old right-handed pitcher, to the Detroit Tigers today for two minor league prospects, southpaw hurler Jozsef and outfielder John Valle.

Cappuzzewello and Valle, who played with the Tigers' Evansville club last year, had been assigned to the Reds' Indianapolis farm club.

Valle batted .278 last season and Cappuzzewello was 4-1 on the mound.

Billingham came to the Reds in 1971 from Houston in the deal in which the Reds also acquired Joe Morgan, Denis Menke, Cesar Geronimo and Ed Armbrister. He was a 10-game winner in both 1973 and 1974, but last year, used both as a starter and a reliever, he had a 10-10 record and a 5.47 ERA.

Earlier this year, the Reds attempted to send Billingham to the Chicago Cubs in the Bill Bonham deal, but he exercised his veto power as a 10-year man, the last five with the Reds.

In other baseball news from spring training camps:

● The Toronto Blue Jays signed their young star, Bob Balor, to a 1978 contract yesterday after weeks of bickering.

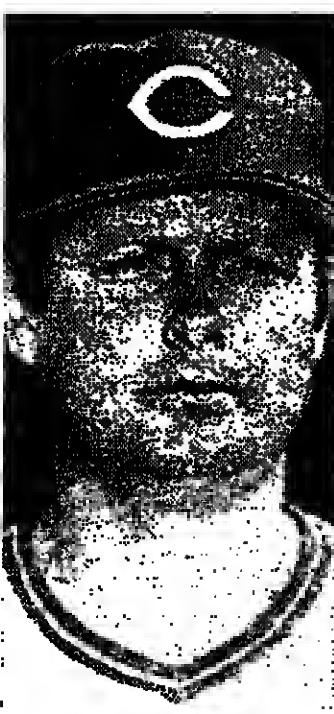
During that time Balor agreed to terms and then disagreed, and the Jays went ahead and automatically renewed his contract before both sides finally agreed on terms.

The Jays had been offering Balor \$75,000 on a one-year contract.

He had been seeking more than \$100,000 on a multi-year deal. Terms of the final settlement were not made public.

Balor, an outfielder, hit .310—11th best in the American League—last year for the expansion Jays.

● Lance Rautaham, who compiled a 4-1 record in relief for the Los Angeles Dodgers last season, and pitcher Rich Sutcliffe signed contracts for 1978, ending the declining National League champions the signatures of all 40 players on their roster.



Jack Billingham

In 25 games in 1977, Rautaham had a 4.29 ERA and then appeared in the championship series and World Series. Sutcliffe was 3-10 with Albuquerque, the Dodgers' Triple A affiliate, last season.

● Wilbur Wood and Bart Johnson, both fighting for spots on the Chicago White Sox pitching roster, each threw three shutout innings in an intrasquad game won by coach Minnie Minoski's team, 6-4, over one led by coach Larry Doby.

Wood's knuckleball was in mid-season dancing form. In one stretch, he retired five straight batters on infield grounders. He gave up one hit as did Johnson.

## Wenzel Captures U.S. Giant Slalom With Mahre Next

From Wire Dispatches

WATERVILLE VALLEY, N.H., March 6.—Andreas Wenzel, posting a one-second lead after the first run, captured the World Cup giant slalom race here today.

Wenzel had a total time for the two runs of 2 minutes 52.23 seconds.

Phil Mahre finished second in 2:53.02 and moved into second place in the World Cup men's giant slalom standings.

Ingenieur Stenmark, World Cup overall champion the last three seasons, was third in 2:53.38.

Wenzel had the fastest time, 1:25.54, over the first leg of the 1,232-meter course, marked by 60 gates.

Mahre posted the fastest time of the second run, 1:26.02, over the 50-gate course.

Fourth behind Stenmark, who last month won the world championship slalom and giant slalom, was Heidi Hemmi, followed by Gustav Thoenli.

The victory gave Wenzel 95 points in the overall standings, tying him with Klaus Heidegger for third place, behind Stenmark and Mahre.

Heidegger, a slalom specialist who has been troubled by a bad back, was well out of the race today, finishing 28th after the first run.

With his second-place finish, Mahre moved into second place in the giant slalom standings with 84 points, behind Stenmark with 110. Wenzel and Hemmi are tied for third with 82 points.

The victory was the second in the giant slalom this season for Wenzel, who also won on Jan. 17 at Adelboden, Switzerland.

Giant Slalom	1. Andreas Wenzel	2:52.23
	2. Phil Mahre	2:53.02
	3. Ingenieur Stenmark	2:53.38
	4. Heidi Hemmi	2:54.82
	5. Gustav Thoenli	2:55.02
	6. Ory Adgale	2:55.10
	7. Peter Lüscher	2:55.43
	8. Gerhard Jager	2:55.54
	9. Peter Malley	2:55.57
	10. Peter Aellig	2:56.44

## Frazier to Fight In South Africa In a Comeback

JOHANNESBURG, March 6 (Reuters).—Joe Frazier, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, will come out of retirement to meet the South African champion, Gerrie Coetzee, here next month, local promoters said today.

A spokesman for the promoters, Pro Boks, said the fight between the black American and the white South African was scheduled April 15.

The fight will be Frazier's first since he was knocked out by George Foreman in 1976.

Frazier, 34 years old, announced his retirement after 12 years in the ring—in June, 1976, following his defeat by Foreman. He won the world heavyweight title by beating Jimmy Ellis in 1970, but lost the crown to Foreman in January, 1973.

After leaving the ring, Frazier began a career as a night club singer complete with his own band, singers and dancers.

"How high we finish," he said, "will depend on our young pitcher. That's why George Foreman was hired as the new manager—to develop those young pitchers like he did in Baltimore as the Orioles' pitching coach. But as soon as I got here, Sal Bando told me just to go out and play, not to put any added pressure on myself because of my big contract."

But for Bando, the pressure this season will be trying to produce the statistics that Mike Weinbrecht has set for him.

As with most other people in baseball, Weinbrecht thought Hisle would sign with the Texas Rangers rather than the Milwaukee Brewers.

"Texas made me an offer," Hisle recalled. "But their president, Brad Corbett, wanted me to sign within a day or two. The money was roughly the same as the Brewers' offer, but I didn't want to be rushed."

Went For Zisk  
Shortly after the Rangers' deadline expired, they signed Hisle Zisk, the former Chicago White Sox slugger.

"When they signed Zisk, they didn't need me," he said. "But by then I was impressed by the way the Brewers' organization was treating me. I talked to Sal Bando and he said, 'I want you to be a cleanup hitter.'"

That's something I do every year," he said. "I do it for a young friend of mine who has muscular dystrophy. To try to see how I'm doing with the goals I set. I did pretty well last year. I wanted a .301 average."

## Indiana Only Surprise Choice For NCAA Basketball Field

By David Dupree

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—Indiana's selection was the only surprise when the NCAA announced yesterday the 11 at-large teams to complete its 32-team championship tournament field.

Upsets in conference tournaments and the NCAA's new seeding system resulted in some shocking possibilities in the early rounds of the tournament.

For instance:

● A possible showdown between No. 1-ranked Kentucky and the defending champion, No. 2-ranked UCLA and No. 5-ranked Kansas with the winner likely to play No. 4-ranked Arkansas in the next round.

● No. 6-ranked New Mexico and No. 9 North Carolina could also meet in the round of 16 in the West regional if North Carolina gets past San Francisco in the first round.

Play Starts Soon  
First-round play begins Saturday at eight sites. Sixteen teams will advance from there to the four regional tournaments the following week, the East at Providence, R.I., the Midwest at Lawrence, Kan., the Midwest at Dayton, Ohio, and the West at Albuquerque, N.M.

One survivor from each of the regionals will go to St. Louis for the national semifinals and final March 25 and 27.

In addition to Indiana, the at-large teams picked by the six-man selection committee were Marquette, Syracuse, Providence, Florida State, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kansas, DePaul, Notre Dame and Utah.

Five other teams—St. John's, Rhode Island, St. Bonaventure, La Salle and Villanova—were automatic qualifiers because they won their conference titles, but were seeded as at-large teams because their regional placements had not been predetermined.

Indiana got its bid over Detroit, Georgetown and Illinois State, all with better records. But the Hoosiers won nine in a row at the end of the season and the selection committee, chaired by Wayne Duke, who is also the Big Ten commissioner, felt they deserved the selection based on the strength of their schedule.

The semifinal pairings this season bracket the East against the Midwest and the West against the Midwest.

Four regular-season conference champions—Arkansas in the Southwest, (co-champion with Texas), North Carolina in the Atlantic Coast, Florida State in the Metro Seven and Kansas in the Big Eight—lost their conference tournaments and the automatic bids to the tournament. They received at-large bids.

## Villanova First In ICAA Track Over Maryland

PRINCETON, N.J., March 6 (AP).—Favored Villanova, paced by Mark Belger and Tim Dale, won the ICAA indoor track and field championships in convincing fashion yesterday for the 15th time.

The Wildcats, winning six of the last seven meets, overcame a 22-4 Maryland lead after six events of the 18-event program.

Maryland's early margin was built mainly on victories by Bob Calhoun in the 60-yard sprint and long jump—making him the first ICAA double-winner in 20 years.

Villanova finished with 64 points and Maryland wound up a distant second with 30 points.

Belger, the U.S. indoor record holder at 880 yards and unbeaten at that distance and at 1,000 yards indoors since 1976, took the half-mile for the second consecutive year, winning in 1:48.74. The time broke the meet record of 1:50.7 established by Orlando Greene of Seton Hall in 1976 and equaled by Belger a year ago.

A short time later, Belger anchored the Wildcats' two-mile relay team to an easy victory in 7:32.6. Also on that relay was Don Page, who earlier had won the 1,000-yard run for the second year in a row, in 2:11.20.

Dale's victory came in the 440, where his clocking of 47.69 seconds erased the previous ICAA standard of 47.7, set by Charlie Joseph of Seton Hall in 1974.

Conners served his first ace in the final game of the match and ended the contest on the first match point when Gullikson was long on his return of serve.

No Sense of Awe  
Gullikson said he was never awed by playing in the finals. "I was out there," he said. "I didn't feel pressured at all. The only thing that bothered me was a few of Conners' returns."

Conners won the indoors three straight years, 1973-75, before his triumph yesterday.

"I'm rolling," Conners said. "Anything that has U.S. in front of it—outdoor, indoor, no-door—is important to me. Everything is centered around the U.S. This is my country."

"I would like for people to be able to look back and say that Jimmy Conners was part of the 1970s. Setting records is what I'm after."

Navratilova Wins Again  
KANSAS CITY, March 6 (UPI).—Martina Navratilova won

WHA Results  
Sunday's Games  
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## Sanderson Gets Another Chance

By Gerald Eskenazi

KANSAS CITY, March 6 (UPI).—Two million dollars, innumerable bottles of vodka, and countless bottles of Valium later, Derek Sanderson is happy in a bar as he sits with a glass of club soda and stirs the slice of lime.

"I don't even like sitting here," he admits. "The kids might think I was drinking real booze."

He cannot give up cigarettes, though, and as they pyramid out of the ashtray he reflects on this latest chance in one of sport's stranger lives.

For it is likely that he will return this week to the National Hockey League in a try-out with the Detroit Red Wings. He completed a four-game trial last night with the Detroit farm club, Kansas City of the Central League.

"I'm the first guy in the history of hockey who was paid not to play—and I'm the first guy who is playing to play," Sanderson said.

May be right. Only last October the Vancouver Canucks gave him \$80,000 to get out of their \$150,000 season's obligation, and released him. Last month the Red Wings reinstated him as an amateur because they did not want to give him a contract, but gave him a trial. He has paid for his room and board in Kansas City.

Out of the Hospital  
Since he arrived here there has been a new fascination with Sanderson. A little more than a month ago he was released from an Ontario hospital after spending most of January there. He had suffered serious burns in a kitchen accident and was dehydrated from poor diet, too little water, too much alcohol and too many tranquilizers and sleeping pills.



Derek Sanderson

For the first time in his career he is an underdog. Gary Smith, a rival goalie, sits with him after a game and tells him, "Derek, if you never score another goal you've lived quite a life—and you'll score another goal."

Four highly emotional fans, one of them holding a drum, another a trumpet, walk over to Sanderson and congratulate him on his comeback. He smiles sweetly as they paw him and he shakes their hands. Smith is shifting in his seat, uncomfortable with the fans and begins to argue with them.

"Hey, take it easy," says Derek the peacekeeper.

Still, his reputation will not leave him. In the locker room the other day he took a swig of rough syrup from a bottle and a player told the trainer, "It's 10:30 in the morning and the guy has to drink a beer? And he says it's over?"

Since Sanderson spoke about his problems (IHT, Feb. 9), in which he also detailed how he managed to get rid of \$3 million since 1972, reformed alcoholics, drug counselors and ministers have approached him and offered their help.

"I wasn't a drug addict," he insists. "Valium and sleeping pills. But that doesn't make me a junkie. I didn't sniff or snort or take Quaaludes."

The man who is taking a chance on Sanderson is Ted Lindsay, the general manager of the Red Wings, who once announced on television that the Boston Bruins "had to be crazy" to take Sanderson back after he jumped leagues.

Good on a Short Side  
But other clubs in the past have also taken a chance on Sanderson, one of hockey's finest short-handed players, a devilish performer who arouses the opposition because of what he term his "slippery-slick" style. Although he had not played a full game for a year, he returned the other night and produced three assists while taking turns on the power play and in penalty-killing situations, as well as centering a regular line.

"Lindsay told me that when they sign me he's going to insist that my money is deferred," says Sanderson. "He says that all they'll pay me is about \$30,000 in cash for a full season."

Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent by Sanderson because he had a credit card. Among his extravaganzas was a month-long trip to Hawaii last year, with some friends, that cost more than \$30,000.

In an understatement, Lindsay told Sanderson, "I was never a carouser. But you seem to have been."

Clearly, he put that in Sanderson's imperfect past.

## Connors Beats Gullikson for Indoor Title

From Wire Dispatches

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Jimmy Connors beat Tim Gullikson, 7-6, 6-3, yesterday to win his fourth U.S. national indoor tennis championship. Connors was down four games to two in the first set, but won the next two games to pull even. When the set went to 6-6, Connors dominated play in the deucebreak and won it easily, 7-3.

He finished with three straight backhand shots to the corner, just out of Gullikson's reach.

Despite the intimidating serve of Gullikson, Connors never lost control in the second set. He gained his match-winning break in the sixth game when he again whipped two backhand shots to the corner, out of Gullikson's reach.

Connors served his first ace in the final game of the match and ended the contest on the first match point when Gullikson was long on his return of serve.

No Sense of Awe  
Gullikson said he was never awed by playing in the finals. "I was out there," he said. "I didn't feel pressured at all. The only thing that bothered me was a few of Connors' returns."

Conners won the indoors three straight years, 1973-75, before his triumph yesterday.

"I'm rolling," Conners said. "Anything that has U.S. in front of it—outdoor, indoor, no-door—is important to me. Everything is centered around the U.S. This is my country."

"I would like for people to be able to look back and say that Jimmy Conners was part of the 1970s. Setting records is what I'm after."

Navratilova Wins Again  
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